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Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	......
11th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
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23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

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DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 30th Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 31st Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

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†**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡*City of London	...	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
‡**City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr	24 "
†Prome	..	....	....	22 Apr	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

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New York
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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SURPLUS	£ 796,815

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO 5TH INCLUSIVE.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS are requested to apply immediately for COUPON TICKETS for BOARD and MEALS for the whole JOURNEY.

Price per Ticket Rs. 50.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS can obtain all particulars by calling on the undersigned between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, also from ANTWERP, Hamburg and LONDON, are hereby informed of the VESSEL'S arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "SANDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1908.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent by the Principal on receipt of annas 8 (eight). Applications for examination must be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 12th February, 1908.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 27th February, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th JANUARY, 1908.

CONTRACTORS are invited TO TENDER for the construction of the following Buildings, at Lucknow :—

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE.........probable cost 7 lakhs
2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY „ „ 16 „
3. HOSTEL & QUARTERS .... „ „ 6 „

For particulars Apply to—

Captain S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Medical College Division,
Lucknow.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, up to THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of first Class TEAK TIMBER IN LOGS.

2. Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a fee of one rupee each set.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, who will open them in his Office on FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1908, at noon in presence of such of the Tenderers as may be present at the hour, date and place mentioned above.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 earnest money in cash or currency notes or the amount may be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the S. M. Railway Company, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender ; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

L. E. H. BROCK,
Loco. & Carriage Superintendent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Park, 3rd Sappers and Miners, up to 12 noon, on the 2nd March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES during the ensuing financial year 1908-1909, for the use of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, East Kirkee :—

		Rs.
Miscellaneous Stores and Materials, approximate	value......	7,000
Ironmongers	do do	7,000
Timber of sorts in Scantling and Log	do	4,000
Lime building and whitewashing	do	1,000

2. Full particulars, regarding terms of contract, printed forms of Tenders, and Schedules of Stores, which may be required are procurable on payment of Rs. 2-8-0 per copy from the Office of the Superintendent, Park, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily, Thursdays and Sundays excepted.

3. Rupees one hundred must accompany each Tender, which sum will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers.

4. A security deposit of 10 per cent. on the approximate value of Tender must be deposited and deed signed within five days after notice of acceptance by by the Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

5. The Commandant does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

B. B RUSSELL, Colonel, R. E.,
Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

EAST KIRKEE, JANUARY, 1908.

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LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

SATURDAY, 1st February.—Entertainment to School-children at the Town Hall. (Invitations).

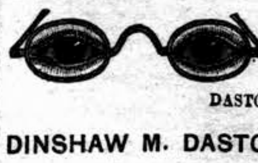
MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, (Public).
SUBJECT :—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."

THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Erwad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public).
SUBJECT :—"Emancipation of Women."

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs. Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

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Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Box of 6 chairs, Rs 20 ; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1 ; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

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TO-NIGHT'S GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT'S

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TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH,
USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
USUAL SESSIONS,
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
FROM 6 TO 8.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Last day for RECEIVING PICTURES February 28th. For prospectus and particulars apply to.

Professor O. V. MULLER, M.A.,
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STEEL TEES
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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., advertised to take place TO-MORROW, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at the Corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon, situate in Church Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1263 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 1 and New No. 4817 and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALLACE & Co.'s Office, on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas' Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said permises are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. H B. Forbes & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay Waler mare, 14-3, young, broken to harness, fast and showy.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram by "Stevens and Sons," lately done up, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Morarji Kanji :—

7 bales, each 80 pieces Thana cloth, N. 891, 26 inches by 24 yards.

And on account and risk of Gokuldas Damoder :—

9 bales, each 50 pieces coloured long-cloth, No. 5090, 32 inches by 38 yards.
12 bales, each 50 pieces coloured long-cloth, No. 6570, 36 inches by 38 yards.
2 bales, each 50 pieces coloured long-cloth, No. 1230, 38 inches by 38 yards.
3 bales, each 100 pieces coloured long-cloth No. 8, 20 inches by 37 1/2 yards.
8 bales, each 100 pieces coloured long-cloth No. 9, 23 inches by 37 1/2 yards.
16 bales, each 100 pieces coloured long-cloth, No. 10, 25 inches by 37 1/2 yards.
1 bales, 100 pieces coloured long-cloth, No. 11, 26 inches by 37 1/2 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FURGUSON ROAD, PAREL, OPPOSITE THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, under instructions from the owners, sell by Public Auction on the site the following very valuable 24 building plots of Forse Tenure Land :—

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,070	13	330
2	1,110	14	350
3	820	15	330
4	815	16	350
5	420	17	330
6	450	18	400
7	450	19	330
8	470	20	400
9	501	21	330
10	530	22	390
11	460	23	260
12	440	24	420

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans for the sites apply to Messrs. Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Rustomji Pestonji Bharoocha, vendor's attorneys, at their Office, near the Small Causes Court or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA 7TH LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4-30 p m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Gadiwala, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Usman Noor Mahomed Patel, the mortgager, the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground-rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and stables, standing and built thereon, situate, lying and being at 7th Lane Kamatipura, in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1516-9 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4093, 4094, 4095, and 4096, New Nos. 10689, 10690, 10691 and 10693, Old Survey Nos. 2 3656, 3657, 3658, 2,3659, and New Survey Nos 6285, 6286, 6287, and 6288, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 1612, 1614, 1615, and Street Nos. 77, 79, 81, 83, and bounded as follows ;—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Abdoola Mahomed, on or towards the West by the property of Sheriar Rustom Irani and formely by that of Hoosein Mirja Kamrudin Pathan, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the 7th Kamatipura Street, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgager and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments, Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write. Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENT' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Muffasil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOVELTY STORES, Esplanade Road, have VACANCIES for YOUNG LADIES, with Trade experience. Call personally.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6028 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members to Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the stamp schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Fide Press Notices.* Price :—Re. 1.

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 2011, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

KAMA-SHASTRA :

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

GRATIS ; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

A. N. Pharmacy.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road. Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Marble Hall," Byculla, next to the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, meat-safe, cupboard, fancy teapoys, jardiniers, cabinets, cushioned sofas and easy-chairs, ornament stands, sliding glass door cupboards and book presses, copying press, large cooking stove, office table, revolving chairs, brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, glass and crockeryware, electro-plated-ware, cases of spoons, forks, and cutlery, clocks, barometer, alluminium-ware, oilpaintings and engravings, sweet-toned iron frame mahogany standard pianoforte by Marcks and Co., English and majolica flower-vases and flowerpots, plated centre-pieces, old Chinese and satsuma curios, windproof table and hanging lamps, large size Bangalore jail made woollen carpets, Persian large and small carpets, very old Chinese lacquered coin cabinet, Perkinson full, half and quarter size cameras, camera by Watson London with adjusting appliances and base board of solid mahogany for micro-photography, microscope and stereoscope, Webley's six chamber revoler, D. B. Gun, large collection of valuable books such as set of Imperial Dictionary of Universal biography, set of Countries of the World, set of Nineteenth Century, set of Amateur Photographs, etc, large lot of cartridges, collection of garden plants, plants in tubs and plants such as roses, crotons, ferns, palms, etc., the property of W. GREENGRASS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TOMORROW, THURSDAY, THE 30th JANUARY, AT 2-30 P. M.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mia Saheb Abdulally Mia Saheb Sarafally, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bangri Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, out of Fort, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), a large lot of foolscap and French papers, demi, rough, coloured papers, blotting papers, thin bank post papers, exercise books, lithographic and printing ink, second and third number papers, demi glaze papers, royal and super-royal glaze and rough papers of different weights, shasterkhani and saherkhani papers, book account papers, double foolscaps, lithograph slabs, Austrian safe, pillows, mattress, clock, etc.

In the godown at Barbhaya Mohla in Multani Gally out of Fort—

64 bales and 6 cases papers.

In the godown in Mohta Mohla out of Fort, opposite Parsee Fire Temple—

35 bales and 8 cases papers.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY the 2nd proximo at 2-30 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Parel Co-operative Stores, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinet, writing tables, bookpress, single and double bedstead, single and double mirror door almiras, wardrobe clothes-press, chest-of-drawer, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy-chairs, cottage piano, sewing machine, organ jardiniers, sodawater machine, Glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, stoves, and Clark's full-sized American organ, perambulator, large size musical box, large size velvet-piled carpet, etc., the property of D. A. Wadia, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF NEW MOTOR CAR.

Under the instructions of the Standard Trading Agency and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Lala Radha Mal of Lucknow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street on MONDAY the 3rd February, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

One brand new 2 cylinder 14 H. P. Pope Tribune approved motor car, Tonneau body, to seat 5 persons, side entrance, 3 speeds forward and one reverse, having 2 double acting brakes, also complete with hood, 2 powerful acetylene lamps and generator, 3 oil lamps and other accessories. Price, complete, is Rs. 6,150.

Grand opportunity for those who want reliable motor car.

N. B.—This same maker car was in use for a long time by Mr. Dawson, Principal, Technical College, Bombay, who also ran a Mahbleshwer race.

The car is at show at Messrs. Vatcha Bros., Girgaum.

SALE at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, 4th February.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo at 9 a. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Mount Nepean Road, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the following carriages, the property of Mrs. Sassoon.

1 English-built rubber-tyred Double C Spring Barouche by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built rubber-tyred Double C Spring brougham by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built Mailphaeton by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built Office Brougham by Henry Whitlock, London.
2 Sets double and 1 set single harness.

The above carriages are being sold as the owner intends to purchase motor-car.

The carriages will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Jail Road, East Oomerkhady.

High Court, O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 780 of 1906.

Abdul Hussein Mulla Kadurbhai and others ....Plaintiffs

vs.

Sukunbai and others...................................Defendants

Under Instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court by the order made in the above suit, dated the 27th day of September, 1907, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 12th day of February 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of buildings, erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being near Oomer Khadi in the Street called Doongri, outside the Fort in the Island and the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 83 and now under B Ward No. 3096 and street No. 760-770 and in the books of the Fazandar in the name of Rajbhai Abdulali Boodabhoy and bounded on the East by the Jail Road, on the West by the house of the Church of Oomerkhadi, on the North by the property of Bomonji Dosabhai and on the South by the property of Abdoolali Boodabhoy and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement, 325 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjie, Kamdar and Chotubhai, attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, near the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co., will, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th day of January 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at residence of Mrs. E. Smith next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, her household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, cabinets, teapoys, marble top tables, glass door cupboards, dressing and washing tables, chest-of-drawers, iron bedsteads, oil painting pictures, crockery, glassware, and platedware, besides one cottage piano, one Singer's sewing machine, and ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles.

The goods is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE.

TENTS, TENTS, TENTS.

LARGE and SMALL TENTS, double and single Poles, of various sizes, in good condition, for SALE or HIRE.

Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE BARGAINS AT

A. FREDOON & CO.,

Up to 31st JANUARY, 1908.

BEST ENGLISH MADE FLANNELS, latest Pattern.

GENT'S COMPLETE SUIT for Rs. 19 only,

Well Worth Rs. 30.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined, 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

HOLT & WILLETTS'

Patent Electric Direct Coupled LIFTS are guaranteed ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.

For Specifications and Estimates Apply to—

SOLE AGENTS:

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS ARE NOW ON SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.... ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company stables :—

18 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Jakeria Musjid Street, outside the Fort.

On Wednesday, the 5th February, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Hormusji Nusherwanji Vakeel, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and Mahomed Hajee Saboo, the acting Executors of the late Mr. Abdulla Hajee Dawood and Mr. Abdul Karim Hajee Jaffer, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties.

First—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground-rent tenure with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jakeria Masjid Street, Bhuj Mahollа, outside the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146-2 square yards or thereabouts registered with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1300—1482 and 1491, and new No. 7054 and bearing old Survey No. 2592 and new Survey No. 2930 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Esmail Jaitha, or or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Haji Abdul Satar Talab and now belonging to Jakeria Essa, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Abdul Noor Mahomed and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described and the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house whereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2132 (3) and Street Nos. 315—317.

Secondly.—All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the vendors under the indenture of Conveyance and lease bearing date the 28th June, 1900, and expressed to be made between Abdulla Hajee Dawood of the one part and the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay the other part in all that narrow strip or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon situate, on the East side of the said Jakeria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 6 5-8 square yards being the remaining portion, lying with the regular line of the said Street of the property first hereinabove described, the said strip being bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property first hereinabove described, on the West by the said Jakeria Musjid Street (Bhuj Moholla), on the North by the said property of Hajee Esmail Jaitha and on the South by the said property of Jakaria Issa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co, Attorneys for the vendors, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain H. Carrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and general.

The B I S Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons Captain J C Kerkham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain T P Telling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain T M Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The steamer Bucentaur, 2,283 tons, Captain C R Large, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Bunbury (West Australia), with a cargo of Jarrah Wood, and sleepers.

The steamer Trowbridge, 2,380 tons, Captain T R Prescott, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F Cammack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

The Steamer Singapore, 2,735 tons, Captain F Taylor, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

The Steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istok, 1,849 tons, captain M Tilak, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 28.

Vessel	Tons	Captain		Agents
Alcana	2311	Morgon		W & A G & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cribbin		T M & Co
Barenfels	3466	Engelage		Glade & Co
Baron Fairlie	2325	Farfor		K Nixon & Co
Bucensia	2595	Tilsby		...
Bucentour	2283	Large		...
Balimba	1607	Telling		M M & Co
Bezwada	3290	Carey		M M & Co
Candleshoo	2166	Hall		W & A Graham & Co
Colonia	4977	Woolcock		Eastern Telegraph Co
Dwarka	930	Moxon		M M & Co
Harlyn	2234	Bird		...
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Investigator				S Mamoojee & Co
Kirklee	2575	Watson		W & A Graham & Co
Landaura	2156	Kirkham		M M & Co
Malta	3900	Peters	N F	P & O S N Co
Mazagon	3275	Hodgson	Repairing	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Elbou		M M and Co
Majidi	1820	Coates	Mauritius 18-1-08	B & P S N Co
Nowshera	1961	Maude		M M & Co
Norfolk	2506	Bovey		A Strandes
Nurani	2070	Baller		T M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2355	Grant		Shah N N Co
Towbridge	2380	Prescott		...
Warrior	2334	Tindale		Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 28

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel,	Ton,	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Maclachlan	3 08	Gray	Chittagong	30-1	F Muir & Co
C&E City of Madras	3018	McGee	K'chi	1-2	K Nixon & Co
D&E Itaura	3362	Tucker	Stream	28-1	M M & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Mulony	R S Ports	29-1	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Z'bar	14-2	A Strandes
K Colenso	2531	Brenton	Hull via K'chi	1-2	F M & Co
M Caledonia	3599	Tocque	Aden	8-2	P & O Co
P Liebenfels	2857	Wittenburg	K'chi	2-2	Glade & Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-1	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	K'chi	28-1	Bo S N Co
Mahan di	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	31-1	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Sham udin	B'nagar	28-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel,	Ton,	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	4-2	P & O Co
3 Sandon Hall	3293	Main	K'chi	1-2	K Nixon & Co
4 Clan Gordon	2286	Pagean	Dunkirk	30-1	F Muir & Co
5 Riojun Maru	2979	Iriswa	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha
6 Gutenfels	3551	Dildrichen	Hamburg	31-1	Glade & Co
7 Schwarzenfels	2456	Franzins	Calcutta	31-1	Glade & Co
8 Africa	2565	Bilaffer	Trieste	1-2	E Scarpa
10&11 Chyebassa	3691	Babb	N F		M M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	1-2	P & O Co
15 Kanzler	1864	Michiken	Z'bar	3-2	A Strandes
30 ton Crane					
Rissalo	645	Com Ir Laforte	Goa	1-2	P Gunboat

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Trowbridge s	Prescott	Calcutta, Jan 16
	Bucentaur s	Large	Bunbury
28	Sandon Hall s	Main	Liverpool, Jan 1
	Bulimba s	T-Iling	Koweit, Jan 16
	Landaura s	Kerkham	Moulmein, Jan 5
	Querimba s	Smith	Rangoon
	Bezwada s	Carrey	Calcutta, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Obra s	Cammack	Calcutta, &c
	Rydal Hall s	Fraser	Calcutta
	Istok s	Tilak	Trieste, &c
	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Singapore s	Taylor	London, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—

Steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Delhi, for China, &c.
„ Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Itaura, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Names	From
25	Nawab	O F Elliott	Bimlipatam
	Stanzedia	H J Crebbin	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Names	From
26	M Meanatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Wisto Hall	J S Meria	Bombay
	Irismere	J Soeberg	Sabang
	Surada	A J Archdeacon	Bombay
	Kutsang	R Bradley	Hongkong
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Sirsa	C S Emmelt	Bombay
	Sirdhana	F Warry	Bombay
	Akchall	A Von Puttkamer	Singapore
	Inverness	J Nisbet	Colombo
	Gegovale	H O Hood	Rice Ports
	Warora	J E T Butler	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—14 bales skins, H R H Oosman; 23 bales hides and skins, H A Oomer; 28 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 21 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 20 bales skins, R M Kooka; 4 bales skins, B Esmail; 95 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 cwts deer horns, R Dhanjee and Co; 35 cwts horns, H A Oomer; 63 cwts fishmaws, J M Rehimtoola; 2 cases micca, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gordon s—2,550 cwts, gingellyseed, 1,021 cwts nigerseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,548 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Liebenfels s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, A B Lascheck and Co; 80 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 220 bales cotton, A Mority and Co; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—16 bales cottonfly K Hurmukhrai and Co; 200 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla; 20 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 5 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 25 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 185 bales hemp, Ebjie Oomersey; 400 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 1,000 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Marity and Co; 15 bales twist F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 21 cwts guts, Ad. Meyer; 25 bales twist, Alois Schweiger and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—4 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 15 bales twist, A Schweiger and Co.

FOR BEGROUTH.

Africa s—4 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, 1,300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 72 cwts Sharkfins, E Mohdina; 200 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales twist M M Essabhoy, 700 bales twist M B Kaisha, 1,000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist A E J Abraham, 300 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton D B Petit and Co; 200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 400 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, S Framjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 230 bales cotton D B Petit and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 900 bales cotton, L Abbercrombie and Co; 600 bales cotton, J B Petit and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Riojun Maru s—300 bales cotton, M R Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Riojun Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,
Delhi s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *January* 27.] [Bombay, *January* 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86	3/4	
3 do. Rentes ...	96	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 7/8	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 11/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/8	1/8	
Do. in New York ...			
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·16 1/2	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/4	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York.			
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since	23inst
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 5/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/8		1/8
Do 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good business
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports...	...
Mid-Americans...	...6·49—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9·5 8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·97	5·97	5·98	5·97	5·96
—09	—09	—08	—09	—09

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·95	5·90	5·79	5·66
—08	—09	—09	—08

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 38,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	56,000	„
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000	„
Do. to Continent ...	... 10,000	„

Spot Cotton—11·55—25

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·07—19
Do. do. May 11·13—18

Declined early owing to bulls unloading and partially advanced later through bull Support and Short covering.

New Orleans :-

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 11·46—18
Do. do. May 11·35—25
Closing Tone of Futures.—Irregular.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.— 3,050,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 52 12 Apl.-May.—London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 10 1/2d.

Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 1 3/4d. Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Morocco," "Trafford Hall," "Castilia," "Tarringford."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
21 Boxes Sovs ...	Rs. 15,75,000	Freemantle	Delhi	National Bank
1 Parcel Sovs ...	3,825	Melbourne	do	Wassomall Assomall &Co
8 Bundles Rs ...	16,000	Linga	Bulimba	Hongkong Bank
3 Boxes Rs ...	12,000	Bushire ...		
4 Bundles Rs ...	6,000	Bahrein ..	Madura	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening.] [28th January 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has ruled quiet to-day. In the morning several Banks were sellers at 1-3 29-32 T. T. but at the close the rate is available only at one or two places. Bills are very scarce. One Bank began by quoting 1-4 1-8 for 3 months' sight credits but only a trifling amount has been done. In the absence of merchants' bills the tendency is for Banks to reduce their selling rates. Far Eastern rates are practically unchanged with very little doing.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to 1s. 3½d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15/16d. to 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5/32d. to 1s. 4⅛d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	128 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	188 1/2

Government Paper.

The Market has kept fairly steady throughout the day. At opening the quotations were 96 both for cash and the settlement. By noon there were some sellers and business was reported at 95 15-16 but later the market steadied to the opening quotations at which we close. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 13-16 ready and 96 1-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement ...	„ 96·0

Bullion :—

Silver Bars in the local Bazaar opened at 67 3/16 ex-duty ready, and have fallen 1/16 to 67 1/8. Business for the settlement has passed at 66⅞. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	67	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The absence of Reuter's telegram which delayed in transmission, somewhat interfered with business, but private messages having been received reporting a fall in both the American markets and Liverpool. The feeling here was easier and prices for forward delivery were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. There has been little enquiry and the market has ruled quiet.

A small business is reported to-day in ready cotton at current rates.

The market closes quiet but steady as under ;—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	268	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	231	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	228/4	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	220/21	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	220/21	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	207	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	200	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	256	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	55,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·94	5·94	5·95	5·94	5·93
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·82	5·87	5·76	5·65
—03	—03	—03	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 10 B. T.
Apl.-May	„ 8 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Has also ruled steady and the demand is improving. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	„ 9 7 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujarat „	„ 9 15 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with a fair business in ready. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs. 60 0 0
White Havre	„ 59 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 63 0 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 10 15 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

The market is advancing and business has been done at

Rs. 26 0 0

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

The market is again steadier and we quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,342½
India	59 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	53

Mills :—

Century	1,880
David	400
Empress	420
Howard and Bullough ...	550
Kohinoor	752½
Maneckji Petit	3,250

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	128 3/4

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	45
Treacher and Co.	625

Railways :—

Tapti-Valley	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	21,831	bales
Wheat	9,324	cwts
Linseed	18	„
Rapeseed	nil	„
Gingellyseed	1,307	„
Poppyseed	nil	„
Groundnuts	140	„
Castorseed	1,776	„
Rice	3,439	„
Myrabollams	14,534	„
Cottonseed	20,497	„
Mowraseed	327	„
Gram	4,762	„
Joowar	3,505	„
Maize	8	„

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

396 DRILL.

No 1 Company—
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company.
Thursday the 30th instant at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluximi Fort at 5 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

397 E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at 6 30 p m on Wednesday the 29th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light manning

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Co'aba on Sunday the 26th January 1908 :—

	200 yards.	500 yards.
Gr A W Barker	29 plus 8=37	30 plus 9=39
Corpl F Hainsworth	29 plus 9=38	30 plus 10=40
Gr O M P Clyne	30 plus 8=38	28 plus 9=37
Sergt T W Venn	29 plus 10=39	28 plus 11=39
Corpl M H Coates	30 plus 13=43	27 plus 11=38
S M H Solley	27 plus 10=37	28 plus 11=39
S I A E Maber	23 plus 12=35	29 plus 13=42
Br W Geldart	18 plus 12=30	31 plus 13=44
S I A Williams	24 plus 14=38	25 plus 15=40
Br C Flack	29 plus 16=45	16 plus 15=31
Gr W Thompson	25 plus 9=34	19 plus 10=29
Sapper R Hotz	21 plus 10=31	18 plus 11=29
Gr J White	17 plus 9=26	21 plus 10=31

SPOON WINNERS.

200 yards Corpl Coates and Br Flack.
500 yards Br Geldart and S I Maber.
Win for Club Cup Gr Barker.
The next shoot will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday next Range 300 and 600 yards.

A. W. BARKER, Gr.
Hon. Sec. B. V. A.
Rifle Association.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

47.—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 1st proximo :—
To-day Wednesday the 29th.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Skirmishing and fire Discipline, Sections 33 to 43 Training Appendix 1905.
Thursday the 30th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"L" Coy. parade on company parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
III.—"I," "K" and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
48 Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.
Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st Proximo, Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the Train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
The Railway Authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily :—
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-41 a. m.
From Colaba 4-10 p m.
Railway Tickets—Railway Tickets will be issued at the orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.
Bedding—All Members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant.
Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—January 23, at Peshawar, the wife of Brevet Major A. W. F. Baird, D. S. O., Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

MORWOOD—January 21, at Shahjahanpur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morwood, I. M. S., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.

The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 6-40m., 8-45a.; Low water, 1-14m., 1-42a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Treatment of Indian Subjects in South Africa, Public Meeting in the Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Bombay Education Society, Founder's Day, Annual Sports, 3 to 6 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—Feb. 2nd, New Moon, 2h. 6·5m. p.m.; Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 2nd, in Perigee, 7h. p. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 30.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p. m. Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Temple Bar Buildings, Forbes Street, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 8-4m., 9-47a. Low water, 2-42m., 2-42a.

Friday, January 31.—P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English mails of 17th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-21m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-36a.

Saturday, February 1.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Stree Bodhe Jubilee, entertainment to school children, Town Hall. B. V. R. Annual Camp of Instruction, Santa Cruz, 1st to 8th February. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 10-21m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-26a.

Sunday, February 2.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets, 6h. 32m., High water, 11-14m., Low water 8m., 5-14a.

Monday, February 3.—Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Arrival of H E the Governor from tour, Grant Road, 8 a. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. Justice Beaman on Position of Women in Civilised Society, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m. High water, 0-4m., 0-4a. Low water, 6-12m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, February 4.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar village. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 0-45m.; 0-53a.; Low water, 6-55m, 6-45a.

Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The paper to be read is "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1907," by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patell.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock:—The crew of the S. S. "Colenso" and friends are giving a Minstrel Troupe Performance followed by a laughable sketch "The Biter Bit" concluding with a variety concert, this evening at 8-30 p.m. Admission is free and a collection will be made in aid of the funds.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Queen's Guard	William
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Ruben
Melodie	Amore	Muratori
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Jole D'Amour	Berardi
Dance Comique	Punch and Judy	Boggetti

A Pick-Pocket.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Inspector Draper charged Gungaram Vithoo, an old offender, with stealing Rs. 103 from the pocket of one Balaram Sitaram. The complainant, who came to Bombay from Hyderabad only five days ago, was making purchases in Moti Bazaar on Monday morning, when the accused took out a purse containing Rs. 103 from his pocket and ran away. Complainant pursued and seized him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted ten previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of a Saree.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Inspector Sykes charged one Mahamed Haji Ismail with the theft of a gold embroidered silk saree of the value of Rs. 250, the property of Limjibhoy B. Mistry, proprietor of a theatre. The saree was missed from the theatre on Monday night, and on a report being made to the Police the accused, who was employed at the theatre, was arrested on suspicion. The saree was recovered from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 12. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Maiming a Horse.—Sorabji Fakirji, manager of Mr. Gul Mahomed Ibrahim's establishment, of Kumbekar Street, has reported to the Police that on Monday the tongue of a brown Arab horse kept in his master's stable in Kumbekar Street was found to have been cut off. The animal was removed to the veterinary stables at Gowalia Tank Road for treatment. Complainant stated that he was unable to assign any motive for any one maiming the animal. There are about ten horses kept in the stable and about twenty coachmen and syces live in the rooms above the stable. None of these is suspected. The stable is left open day and night and any one can enter it without being detected.

Theft by a Cutter:—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Narayanrao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged J. L. Pinto, Cutter in the employ of Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Co., Silk Mercers, with the theft of pieces of silk and silk saris of the value of Rs. 790. Mr. B. J Dhordi, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appears from evidence that during the past fortnight silk and silk saris were found missing, and a report was therefore made to the police and a special watch was kept near the shop. On the evening of the 22nd instant the accused was going along Hornby Road with a cooly following him, when he was arrested by a policeman. The cooly carried a box which, on being searched, was found to contain fourteen pieces of silk of the value of Rs 55. Subsequently the accused's house was searched when some more property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for a lenient sentence. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment.

EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Views of the C. I. Trust.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding.

The Trustees considered a memorandum by the Chairman, on the Government letter inviting the views of the Trustees on the development of road communications and residential areas in the island of Bombay.

The Chairman observed that three schemes were put forward in the letter of the Government of Bombay for the development of road communications and residential areas in the island of Bombay. They were the utilisation of the land north of the city, the reclamation of Back Bay and the building up of a suburb in Trombay. It was his personal opinion that the utilisation of the land north of Bombay was the scheme which should be taken up in preference to the other two. The other two schemes might be utilised in the future.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was of opinion that the utilisation of the Mahim woods was the only and best possible scheme that should be taken up. An impression prevailed that the Government of Bombay in their letter meant that they put forward the Mahim wood scheme for building up a suburb there only for the well-to-do people. That was, however, not the intention. That scheme was meant for all classes. The poor people would like to settle near the railway lines towards the east, the middle classes in the middle, and the well-to-do people in the west, of the woods near the sea. The scheme was so admirably suited for all the classes.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it would be monstrous to turn out the class of people who were now living in the Mahim woods to make room for another.

The Chairman said no such suggestion had ever been made.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes said he doubted whether the scheme to accommodate the well-to-do people on the Mahim seaside would prove satisfactory as at certain periods of the year the smell on the Mahim sands was intolerable, probably due to the Worli outfalls.

The Chairman said that the object was not merely to provide for the well-to-do classes, but rather to provide generally for the expansion of the city, the idea being to get the well-to-do classes out of the congested parts of the city so as to leave more room there for the poor. The Mahim woods area would serve for both the well-to-do and the middle classes and there must always be a proportion of the poorer classes even in a well-to-do suburb. The extension of the Mahim woods scheme was urged to provide generally for the expansion of the city and to remove the obstacle which it now presented to through communication with the mainland. It was not desirable to undertake any extensive reclamation as long as any part of the island remained undeveloped. Systematic development with proper attention to drainage was essential and if that was neglected other slums would arise which would cost enormous sums to improve in years to come.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that the scheme involved the question of cost.

The Chairman said they had not to discuss the question of ways and means. What they had to consider was what were the present needs of the city in the way of communications and residental areas.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said it was not right to call upon them to express their views without at first determining on whom the burden of cost should fall. They must know whether it was to be distributed between the rate-payers and tax-payers. Let their expression of opinion be not construed into a suggestion that it should fall upon the city entirely.

The Chairman said they had not to consider that question at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said it was not desirable that they should commit themselves to any scheme before deciding who was to bear the cost.

The Chairman thought they should consider what schemes were necessary and express their views on them, so that the Government of India might know what additional assistance they should give to the Trust.

Mr. Sheppard said the ultimate decision as to what particular work should be carried out would rest with the Trust, subject to the approval of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said they should express their opinion on the scheme subject to an adequate proportion of the cost being paid out the Imperial resources.

The Chairman thought it might be added as a part of the preamble that they recommended such and such a thing irrespective of cost.

Further discussion on the subject was adjourned.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-night is the last performance of the present programme of Harmston's Circus, while a Matinee will be given this afternoon. The programme is an exceptionally bright one, although, we are told, by no means all the novelties have been seen yet. One of the best items of the evening is the turn of the Pattersons, well termed "bounding." The accuracy of their evolutions and the ease with which they accomplish their feats is astounding, while to see a man make thirty-seven somersaults in the air, even allowing for the spring of the canvas "floor," is a thing which can rarely be done. The Franz Troupe are also in the bill and might well give themselves the sub-title of the human eels. Miss Nellie Harmston-Love does some graceful trick riding while Almero is surprisingly at ease head downwards on a swinging pole. The Collins' Princess Quartette give a note of pleasing variety with their songs and dances, especially the latter. The Matinees commence at four o'clock and children are admitted half price to these performances.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "CALEDONIEN."

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer "Caledonien" to-day at about 6 p.m. :—

Mr Andrew, Mr and Mrs Antippa, Miss Bayley, Mr H C Daniel, Mr and Mrs de Roqueleville, Dr deSouza, Mr Ebrahimjee, Mr Gognel, Mr Hoondraj Thakur, Mr and Mrs Lescour, Mr Lingulhay, Mr Mackay, Mr MacAuliffe, Mr L B C Parr, Mrs Ross and infant, Mrs C Simson, Mr Sutaria, Mrs Sloane and child, Mr Tiwary, Mr Takora, Mr Wallace Dunlop, Mrs Webber and child.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "MASSILIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 1st proximo with the following passengers :—

Mr. Eccles Nixon, Miss MacNamara, Miss A. C. Westwood, Mrs. Staunton, child and governess, Mrs. Hyde Cates, Lieut. R. M. S. Patrick, Mrs. G. A. Hall and infant, Mrs. Cates, two children and governess, and Mr. A. Cottam.

A correspondent of a morning paper, who says he is eighty years of age, declares that he has been a smoker for the last seventy years. "I have never had one day's illness in my life," he adds, "nor have I been under a doctor or ever taken physic of any description. I have been a horticulturist, and I know that the fumes of tobacco kill insects on plants, and I believe the smoke kills the microbes that attack the human body. All opposition notwithstanding, I intend to go on smoking to the end of my days."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PURCHASE MONEY FOR GOOD WILL AND PROPERTY.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the short-cause instituted by Mr. Francis Rowley Hill, formerly of F. R. Hill and Company, owner of the Saw Mills at Ghorapdeo and now joint-manager in the branch firm in Bombay of Messrs. Cox and Company, bankers, against Mr. William Andrew Collins, formerly a merchant, contractor, and commission agent, but now an insolvent. Consequently, by an express order, Mr. Setna was made the second defendant in the suit in his official capacity. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the defendant and applied for an adjournment, stating that his client's papers required to be arranged and gone through, and a defence presented; his instructions being limited to the postponement only.

Mr. Robertson opposed the application. Defendant had ample time to do all this, had he chosen to avail himself of it.

Mr. Justice Macleod upheld Mr. Robertson's view, and refused the application.

The claim in suit was for Rs. 27,000, being balance of purchase-money for the good-will and property of F. R. Hill and Company, with interest: a declaration was also sought for in the plaint that the plaintiff was entitled to a lien on the property for the amount unpaid.

The property consisted of a leasehold piece of land in the Port Trust estate, with the Saw Mills building, situated to the north of Ghorapdeo Road, and the machinery, engines, tanks, tools, timber, and so forth. The Court was besoeched by the plaintiff to prevent the first defendant from disposing of it to his prejudice.

Mr. Wadia having withdrawn himself after the refusal of the postponement, the proceedings went on.

Plaintiff was examined by Mr. Robertson as to his claim. He corroborated the statements he had made in his plaint; he also produced the two agreements, respectively dated the 28th and the 29th July 1905, and made between the first defendant and himself.

In the course of the plaint, he stated that in 1905 he found it necessary to proceed to England in order to enter into an arrangement with Cox & Co., which necessitated the disposing by him of his business of the Saw Mills. It was bought by the first defendant for Rs. 37,000, who paid Rs. 10,000 down, on execution of the documents; this was done under certain conditions, subject to confirmation by the plaintiff on his return from England. Plaintiff having been successful in entering upon an arrangement with Cox & Co., confirmed, in September 1905, the sale to the first defendant, who entered upon possession. Repeatedly had the plaintiff asked him for the balance of the purchase-money, with interest; and though the first defendant had often promised payment to him, he had failed to pay.

Decree was passed for the plaintiff, with interest, and costs. Rule for a Receiver was made absolute. Receiver was authorised to sell by public auction on private treaty the property, after consulting with the plaintiff and the first defendant: he was directed to hold the proceeds until further orders. Plaintiff was declared to have first charge on the property in the hands of the Receiver.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the application made by Mr. Inverarity (reported in these columns) at the instance of Lalji Naranji Bai Gangabai widow of Goverdhandas Soonderdass Mulji Jetha, Mr Jamshedji C. Patel, and other shareholders of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company in voluntary liquidation, for its being wound up by the Court. Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi Soonderdas was the Liquidator, who had sold it to Khimji Kuverji for four lakhs. Karsandas was stated by the petitioners to be husband of Khimji's sister's daughter: he was promoting a new Company for his own profit with the purchased mills. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Manshukhlal and Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for the petitioners. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Devan for Mr. Karsandas, appeared the liquidator in question.

Mr. Justice Davar held that it was in the interest of Mr. Karsandas himself that the order for the proposed liquidation by the Court should be made. On the application itself, it could not be decided as to what truth there was, and what truth there was not, in the various allegations made with regard to the liquidation. The only ground on which the Court made the order was that there should be an opportunity of investigating thoroughly the question of the sale of the mills. If the sale was disadvantageous to the Company, no doubt proper steps would be taken to have it set aside. In making this order, it should be clearly understood that the Court had not done so after arriving at a conclusion about the liquidator's honesty or integrity. Petitioners, at the same time, appeared not to have been actuated by any other motive than the right one: they had acted with a certain amount of justification. It was unwise not to have given to the petitioners an opportunity to consider whether they were still prepared to challenge the sale. Not to adopt from the first the candid attribute subsequently adopted in the Court was the wrong course to take; the purchase should have been admitted as having been made on behalf of the Company in which he, Mr. Karsandas, was to have a large share, and of which he was to have been Agent and Secretary. But the Court was not sure that the mills were sold at an undervalue. In fact, Rs. 3,75,000 was the highest offer ever made for it by any outsider. There was nothing to prevent anybody coming in and making his bid. The after-conduct of the petitioners seemed to suggest that there was really no grievance at all with reference to the sale. Charges and liabilites on the Mills should be met straight. The order would be for the winding-up of the Company by the Court, the official Liquidator being Mr. R. D. Setna, Acting Official Assignee, whose remuneration would be fixed later, petitioners undertaking to pay it in the first instance. Costs of both parties to come out of the Company's assets.

ATTACHMENT OF AN INSOLVENT'S PROPERTY.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of a suit instituted by one Bhukhandas and others, appellants and original defendants, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Ambaidas Gulabchand. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the appellant and Mr. M. N. Mehta represented the respondent. The plaintiff in this case applied for the attachment and sale of immoveable property belonging to the defendants. The defendants contended that as they were declared insolvents by the Bombay Insolvent Court, the plaintiff cannot sue for execution against their property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Broach, who ordered execution to proceed. He said that he did not think that the order of personal discharge from the Bombay Insolvent Debtor's Court bars any suit for execution of the unsatisfied decrees of judgement creditors. More over the discharge order in the present case was an order of personal discharge. The defendant has failed to show that he was discharged from this personal claim of the plaintiff. It is not alleged that the property now sought to be attacked is vested in the Official Assignee. He did not think that the Insolvency proceeding in any way barred the present suit. He held also that the suit was not time barred and therefore ordered the execution to proceed. In Appeal, the District Judge varied the decree of the Court of first instance, by directing that the Official Assignee be made a "pro forma" party as a decree-holder to the execution proceedings, so that the question may then be decided whether the property belongs to the judgment debtor and is liable to be attached. Against this decision an Appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, confirmed the order of the Lower Appellate Court, leaving it open to the Official Assignee, if made a party, to raise objections.

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET FUNDS.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered his decision on an application in the suit filed by Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds in Bombay, in which issues regarding the definition of a Parsi and a Zoroastrian, the rights of proselytes to go to fire-temples and to use the Towers of Silence for the dead, the constitution of the Punchayet, the administration of the funds in the hands of the Trustees, and other matter are involved. The application was made by Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., for the plaintiffs, that the case being of great importance and the proceedings being printed, his Lordship should report to the Chief Justice that it should be heard before a Bench of two Judges. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Punchayet Trustees.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said:—"When I first saw the case placed on my board, I made up my mind not to try it, as I remembered advising the defendants and giving an opinion sometime ago. This was, I think, before the suit was filed. My impression was that the same questions on which I had advised arose in the suit. I thought that, if there were any questions on which I had formed opinions, it would be unfair to the plaintiffs that I should try the same questions if they arose in the suit. When yesterday I intimated my disinclination to Mr. Padshah, who appeared for the plaintiffs, to try the suit, he pressed me not to refuse to hear the case. I have now looked through the pleadings. I am able to say that so far as I can see at present, there are no questions in the suit on which I have any formed opinion or decided convictions. As both sides desire me to hear the case, I will allow it to remain on my board. Personally I should have been glad if the case had appeared on another board, but as matters stand, I feel that I have no right to refuse to hear it, more particularly as the plaintiffs' counsel assures me that his clients desire me to do so. As to the application made to me yesterday, I have no hesitation in saying that as far as I am concerned, I am of opinion that the case would more advantageously be heard by a Bench of two Judges. I would consider the assistance and co-operation of another Judge to be of very great value to myself. I have decided to make the report under rule 63, as desired, to the Chief Justice. I will also convey to the Chief Justice the estimated duration of the case by both parties, and also the fact that the defendants intended to call evidence. It will then be for the Chief Justice to decide whether he will grant the plaintiffs' application or not. Costs to be costs in the cause."

QUESTION OF LEASE OR MORTGAGE.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of a case in which one Balaji, original plaintiff and appellant, sued the original defendant and respondent, Gangadur to recover possession of a landed property at Khode free from mortgage. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare appeared for the appellant and Mr. M. R. Bodas represented the respondent. Plaintiff alleged that he was ready to pay the amount of mortgage and that the property should be restored to him and if it be found that the defendant received more than what is due for the mortgage charge, be should be ordered to pay the plaintiff the surplus received by him in excess. The defendant on the other hand contended that the property was purchased by the defendant's father who became full owner of it and that defendant being in adverse possession for more than 12 years as owner, plaintiff's suit was barred by time. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon who dismissed it and ordered plaintiff to bear defendant's costs. In Appeal the District Judge of Nasik confirmed it. Against this decision, an Appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships observed that they were unable to agree with the two Courts below in holding that the deed on which the appellant sued was a lease, and not what it expressly purports to be, a mortgage. The description of it by the parties as a mortgage deed was not conclusive. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships said that the question involved in this case, as to whether the document was a lease or mortgage, was one which the District Judge should enter with thoroughness, as his decision is based on the preliminary question whether the deed sued on is a lease or mortgage and, as their Lordships differ from him on that question, they have reversed the decree and remanded the Appeal for disposal according to law.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Cape correspondent writes:—The information contained in Reuter's telegram of the 28th instant has rendered the members of the above Association absolutely sorrow-stricken. The arrest of the trusted leaders, in the Transvaal, of the two leading Asiatic peoples spread rapidly among their compatriots at the Cape, and in spite of the necessarily short notice a meeting of this Association, held on the 29th at its premises 233-A Hanover Street, Cape Town, was attended by a very large number. Mr. E. Narodien, the President of the Association, was in the Chair.

The proceedings were impressive by reason of the quietness and moderation displayed. Every man appeared to realize the crisis in his Nation's history, which the action of the Transvaal Government may precipitate, and nothing to which exception could taken by the most hypercritical was said or done.

Upon the motion of the Secretary, Mr. S. Casimali, seconded by Mr. Halim and supported by Mr. S. V. Sathe, it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to the British Indian Association, Johannesburg, to the Chinese Association and to the Hamidia Islamic Society, Johannesburg:—

"Intelligence conveyed in Reuter's telegram of 28th has alarmed entire Asiatic community in Cape Colony, who are deeply grieved and shocked at the arrest of those patriots Gandhi, Leong Quinn and others. Asia's sons must applaud and admire the courage and dignity of these martyrs to a degrading, barbarous and unchristian law. Transvaal Government's action is a stain upon the honour of this great Empire. Even if our temporal King forsakes us, lose not faith in the King of Kings who will recompense the sufferers tenfold for their righteousness."

A second resolution moved by Mr. Ahmed Abbas and seconded by Mr. E. A. Patel, that the following be cabled to the Indian National Congress at Surat, was unanimously carried:—

"The Indians of South Africa are sorely alarmed at the inactivity of the British Government in not disallowing Transvaal Immigration Act, which empowers Transvaal Ministers to deport Asiatics as undesirables without any discrimination whatever. We appeal to our National Leaders to raise their voices in protest against this indignity and insult and to save our Transvaal brethren from further degradation."

The meeting then closed.

Dr. McKenzie, of New York, declares, the "Telegraph" says, that kite-flying is an infallible cure for neurasthenia, the pet complaint of jaded society. He recommends one hour before breakfast in the open air. Flying a kite, he asserts, is infinitely more sensible than swallowing drugs. This unorthodox physician says: "The effect of a merry chat at sunrise in the open air on topics of outdoor interest is sure to be of a beneficial nature. In two weeks I believe almost any ordinary case of insomnia or other nervous affection can be cured."

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NOTICE.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of OBSERVERS DRIVERS, PASSENGERS and all interested in the forthcoming Trials will take place at the Motor Union Rooms, at 7 P.M., punctually, on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1908. Car Numbers, Observers' Flags and Books of instructions will be issued and Rules, etc., will be explained. All interested are requested to be present without fail. Names of those not present will be removed and other names substituted unless proper reasons for absence are given to the Secretary by letter previously.

By Order,
N. M. MARSHALL.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1908

BOMBAY VILLAGE LIFE.

RESIDENTS in Indian towns and cities know little if anything of the lives of those in mofussil villages and it is satisfactory to find that Mr. G. K. Betham, late of the Indian Forest Service, has undertaken to enlighten them. This he does in an article headed "Local Government in India : Village Life in the Bombay Mofussil," which appears in the January number of the *Empire Review*. It is a comprehensive subject, for there are many villages with a great variety of inhabitants in the Bombay Presidency, for, as he says, the presidency covers an area of 122,984 square miles with a population of eighteen and a half millions. He admits that it is impossible to describe village life "except as a part of the whole" and he therefore works "from the whole to a part," and the part he has selected is Khandesh, a territory sufficiently large, with a total area of 10,431 square miles and a population of nearly a million and a half. In its salient points, Mr. Betham holds life in the mofussil to be very similar in character, whether in Sind, Guzerat, the Konkan, Deccan or Kanara. But perhaps he is best acquainted with Kanara, and the typical village he has selected for his disquisition is an unnamed one standing on the valley of the Tapti river, surrounded by a high and thick mud wall, faced with brick, while at either end of the main street are the remains of large gates with double doors —wooden, substantial and studded with iron nails—flanked by towers of the same material as the walls, with storeys and stairs and long narrow, deep slits for look-out purposes. From those slits in olden days arrows were shot, stones thrown and boiling water discharged. The villagers in those days were never safe from bands of wandering Pindharis, roving Pathans, blood-thirsty dacoits or troops of sillidars who constantly attacked them, so the walls were kept in good repair and the stout old gates looked to and closed at sundown. But all this is now changed. Under the British administration everyone is safe, so the gates have gone and the walls are crumbling. We might have expected the writer to ruminate over the fact and to take the opportunity of reminding the British Indian subject how much he has to be thankful for that the times and manners have changed and that where his fathers went about in fear for their lives and property there is now perfect peace and tranquility. But that is no part Mr. Betham's business. Instead he describes the huts of bamboo and mud and grass in which the outcaste races live, and the settlements of the Bhils and Phansi-Pardis.

Mr. Betham takes the reader with him through the gates into the village proper (village improper would have been a more correct designation). No two houses are like. An attempt is made to drain the roads by means of shallow ditches, or gutters on either side ; but these are mostly full of garbage, as the house-wives make it a practice to throw all the refuse of their houses into them. Nor is the village made more savoury by the manure-heaps of various sizes, erected here and there along the thoroughfare. In the midst of the village and the road is a large pipul tree, the most sacred of trees to the Hindu. Under this tree is placed the village tutelary deity, a shapeless stone set upon end, or a rudely-carved wooden image, daubed with red lead and with a few flowers thrown over and about it. The sacred tree is more often than not flanked on one side by the village chaudi and on the other by the village temple. Mr. Betham introduces us to the inhabitants of the village and tells us in the words of Sir William Lee-Warner that every village in Maharashtra "is, in a way, self-governed ; the custom has come down from time immemorial. The rural locality is the real centre of Indian life ; nothing like the European centralisation of authority and culture exists; local self-government, with little interference from the central authorities, with the preservation of immemorial customs that are neither reduced to set form nor modified by conscious legislation, is the frame-work of Indian village polity." With the survey system of Todar Mal came the internal administration of the village. At the head of the village community is the patel, who is usually of the kunbi or cultivator class and associated with him is the kulkarni, who is almost always a Brahmin. The two, Mr. Betham describes as the president and vice-president of the village local board (panchayat), the other members being the messenger (mahar), shoe-maker, watchman, carpenter, blacksmith, barber, potter and washerman ; while in some villages, especially if there is any considerable Mahomedan element, the panchayat also includes the Mussalman priest and the astrologer. The patel is responsible for the property of the village. It is his duty to preserve the peace, report all births and deaths, collect Government taxes and land assessments and give any help that may be needed in the way of supplies, carriage, and the like required by Government officials, travellers and others who may stay at or pass through his village and its lands. The kulkarni is responsible for the accounts, returns and papers that have to be submitted to headquarters. The remuneration of the punchayat consists of the grants of rent-free lands, while the villagers pay the members a small percentage of the produce of their crops and sometimes this is commuted into a money payment. The village punchayat system is declared to be at its greatest perfection in Maharashtra. In Sind and in Kanara proper it is practically non-existent.

"The daily round, the common task" is happily described by Mr. Betham, who further tells us that in Khandesh agriculture is the chief occupation, three-fourths of the inhabitants being dependant on the soil for their livelihood—practically the same proportion all over India ; which leads the writer to the reflection that this enormous pressure of the people directly on the land is one of the foremost reasons for the distressing recurrence and terrible severity of famines and the consequent frequently prevalent scarcity in the country as a whole. When manufactures, commerce and other pursuits are more largely followed, as Mr. Betham observes, this distress will be greatly mitigated and it cannot but be the earnest end and aim of every well-wisher of India to hasten the day when her ancient arts, manufactures and industries, so famous at one time, shall be revived and restored to their pristine glory. There are signs of this revival and, adds Mr. Betham, "though I deplore most sincerely the agitation which is going on just now in view of the recent partition of Bengal, believing as I do, that the measure is for the real good of the people, still I welcome the agitation as a sign of a certain national life, which, if properly directed, will tend for the prosperity and betterment of India." He denies that at the present time there is any real national life or any general national opinion, holding rightly that the present agitation is the work of a few discontented, unprincipled, restless and selfish adventurers and demagogues, without any fixed purpose in view save their own personal aggrandisement. The bulk of the people are still very much as they were a thousand and more years ago ; so long as they are fairly and generously treated they reck but little as to whom they render assistance. In the which connection, we are glad to find, Mr. Betham concludes his instructive paper with an appeal to those of his readers who are looking forward to a career in this country, to remember that they are accepting a very great responsibility. "They are going out to govern a great Empire, a country which has been described—and with reason—as the highest gem in the monarch of these realms. My advice to them is, govern with patience, with discretion. Try to win the confidence of the people—it is worth winning. They will respond to all advances made, once assured that the persons set over them have their interests at heart. The Englishman is getting to look more and more upon India as a country to be lived in as little as may be, and therefore his sympathy with the people and his interest in the welfare of our great dependency is in danger of disappearing. It used not to be so in the day of old John Company. 'Sit with the four doors open,' as the native saying has it—that is accessible to all, and therefore, doing justice to all"—trite and sound advice which should be carefully and universally followed.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR JUDGES. WE referred yesterday to knighthoods for Judges of the High Courts in this country, in connection with which an old rule is alluded to of knighting Judges only after their retirement. This rule must at best be only of a few years' standing, and can hardly be called old. But it was sound; for all honours must be for merits already shown, and not for services to be rendered after the person is honoured. We do not think there ought to be an exception in the case of Judges. But if there is to be an exception, then a return should be made to the old rule—in this case really very old—in force in this country for very long. Our High Courts are the successors of the Supreme Courts which existed in the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. They were formed by amalgamating the Supreme Courts with the Company's courts known as Adalats. Now the rule in the case of Judges of the Supreme Courts was that they were all knights when they come to hold their posts. They were almost *ex officio* knights, though there was nothing in the office itself which entitled them to the honour. To take the case of our Supreme Court in Bombay, there were three Judges of this Court and they were all knights, whilst only the Chief Justice at present becomes a knight. The position of Judges in those old days before 1862 was indeed much better than that of their successors of the present day ; for they were not only knights but had the further honour of guns fired to salute them. And in the material respect of pay also they were much better off. The following, taken from an account of the Court written in the middle of the last century, expresses their position clearly. "The Chief Justice takes local rank next to the Governor, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns upon quitting or arriving at the Presidency. (The word Presidency is used here in its old sense of the seat of the President, that is, Presidency town). He has a stipend of £6,000 per annum and a retiring pension of £1,000 a year, if seven years on an Indian Bench, and £700 a year if within that time. The Puisne Judge takes rank after the Civil Members of the Council, receives a salute of fourteen guns, a salary of £5,000 per annum, and a pension of £700 per annum on retirement after the prescribed period of service. In the event of a Judge dying within six months of his arrival in India, his heirs receive a gratuity of £10,000 ; if within twelve months—£5,000." The pay was nominally only a little higher than now, on account of the pound being then exchanged for ten rupees or even less. But it in reality was much higher, as a rupee in those good old days went much further than at present, as it could purchase so much more than it does now-a-days. What with the Knighthood, and his guns, the Judge of those days must have been a very happy person. Moreover the work in his court was only a fraction of what it is at present. The power of those Judges was also greater. In those days even the Governor of Bombay came to be examined in Court and not by Commission, and when he went to the Court House and had to give his evidence, as Jonathan Duncan once did, he was not invited to take a seat on the Bench with the Judges, but like any ordinary individual did so in the witness box. The Judges in those easy-going days with much power and leisure in their hands seem sometimes to have made use of this power and this leisure in quarrelling with the Government and occasionally falling out among themselves. But this by the way. The honours and emoluments of Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay applied also to those of the Supreme Courts of Bengal and Madras. There was not much difference between the Chief Justice and the other judges of the Court ; they were all knights. But the Chief Justice of Bengal, who was paid higher than the Chief Justice of the other Presidencies was often made a Baronet on retirement, as, for instance, Sir John Anstruther, Sir Henry Russell, Sir E. Hyde East, who were all made Baronets when they retired. Before the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay in 1824, there was only one Judge in the Recorder's Court, and he too was knighted on appointment. Sir James Mackintosh was one of these distinguished Recorders. Thus the really old rule in the matter of honouring Judges was to make them knights on appointment. We do not argue for the revival of this rule, for this, among other reasons, that now-a-days the number of Judges of the High Court has increased considerably. In Bombay alone we now have eight such Judges. But rules in such cases are of little use we are afraid.

NEW STATISTICS. ALTHOUGH the new Census of Production Act was not included in the list of new measures which became operative on January 1st it might well have been, for though it became nominally operative last year it has only now come into full force. Great care was taken by the promoters of the Act to avoid causing any unnecessary friction by the introduction of the new scheme. A Clause provides that it shall be the duty of the Board of Trade in preparing forms, instructions or rules under this Act, to have due regard to the circumstances of various trades and industries and in particular to the importance of avoiding the disclosure in any return of any trade secret or of trading profits or of any other information the disclosure of which would be likely to tend to the prejudice of the person making the return. In the hands of so experienced an administrator as Mr. Wilson Fox, Comptroller General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments of the Board, this characteristic example of Mr. Lloyd-George's tactful statesmanship has lost nothing of its power to reconcile the average manufacturer to his new duty of assisting the Government in giving the country what it has so long needed, at least an approximate calculation of our home trade. Nor can it be doubted that the very practical services which the President of the Board of Trade has recently rendered to every industrial and commercial interest in the kingdom will have the effect of sensibly lessening the extent and strength of opposition to the new Government return. The purpose of the new statistics is to measure the activities of home commerce. The United States have long been equipped with a Census of Production and the example has been followed by several of the colonies. Throughout accuracy and conciliation are aimed at. Representative organisations such as the Cutlers' Company, the Silversmiths' Association, the Bradford Dyers's Association, the Manchester Cotton Association, the Calico Printers' Association, the Bleachers' Association, and the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association have been consulted by officers of the Census of Production Department to the end that the filling in of the forms may be facilitated and the most accurate returns be assured. Clause 9 of the Act, empowering the Board of Trade to "appoint one or more committees, including persons conversant with the conditions of and engaged in various trades and industries, for the purpose of advising them when considering the preparation of the forms and instructions necessary for the taking of the census and the making of any rules under this Act," has evidently been turned to good purpose, for it is observable that the coal mining schedule is assured of a better reception at the hands of all colliery owners by the intimation which it bears upon its first page that it is the outcome of consultation between the Board of Trade and a committee of essentially representative members of the trade. Yet, despite the care that has been taken, many difficulties remain as must necessarily be so in the commencement of an organisation of so large a note. Speaking on home trade Mr. Asquith said : "It is difficult to say exactly what the bulk of our home trade is, but the Board of Trade have computed that, as the wages paid in the export trade are something like 130 millions, and, as the total wage-bill of the country is between 700 and 750 millions, the export trade does not employ more than one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole labour of the country. I say, then, you cannot judge of the industrial condition and progress of the country by looking only at its foreign trade. You are leaving out of sight by far the most important factor in making up the account." The new census is intended to take full cognisance of that factor.

THE newspaper and jobbing press of the "Bombay Gazette, Ltd.," has been removed to Green and Apollo Streets next the Bank of Bombay. The whole of the machinery is now worked by electrical motive power which has been installed by Messrs. Osler and Company.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Sultan" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

THE "Pioneer" understands it is proposed to appoint an assistant Bishop to hold charge of the Burma and Assam valleys, the successful precedent in Chota Nagpur being followed.

SIR LANCELOT HARE, Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam will probably be compelled by medical advice to take leave Home in the Spring. His health has been in an unsatisfactory state for some months past.

AT the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, an amnesty will be granted to a great number of deserters of the Army or Navy of Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Hersegovina. Those who might be benefited by the said amnesty can get all the particulars about the same at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Bombay, Dhun Building, Apollo Reclamation.

MR. ROOSEVELT is convinced that Mr. Taft will receive about 600 votes out of the 950 in the Republican Convention.

IN explanation of her husband's use of bad language a woman told the Brentford magistrates, "First of all I picked his pocket, then I cut his eye open, then I gave him into custody, but forgave him."

A MEMBER's offer of a gift of playing-cards for the amusement of old men in the workhouse has been refused by a majority of the Isle of Wight guardians. Some years ago, it was stated, cardplaying in the workhouse led to fighting and black eyes.

THE trustees of Swarthmore (Pa) College have refused to accept the millions of dollars left it by Miss A. L. Jeanes upon the condition that all inter-collegiate sports were abandoned, because they consider it would be "morally and legally wrong" to do so.

THE vicar of Bacup, the Rev. W. Johnson, has endeavoured for three months in vain to obtain a curate. At the annual parochial gathering he asked the congregation to help him by their prayers to obtain clerical assistance.

THE "Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes the following :—"We are authorised to state that should General Zeim remain president of the German Naval League, Prince Henry of Prussia will withdraw his patronage to the League with the full assent of the Kaiser."

MISS ALYS LORRAINE, the soprano singer, has received a novel present from an American admirer now in London. A big box sent to her contained a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley—her favourite flowers—and on pressing a spring those flowers fell away from from the centre, in which was a small gilt birdcage, inside which was a canary.

THE children attending elementary schools in Devonshire are to be taught the virtue of thrift. The use of the savings bank is to be explained to them and in every school in which a Post Office savings bank is not available the education authorities recommend that a penny bank be established. They have also decided to encourage every child to join a friendly society on leaving school.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Attitude of the Employers' Federation.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The crisis in the cotton trade caused by the breaking off of negotiations between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, on the question of the ring spinners' application for an advance in wages, seems no nearer settlement. No further meetings have been held by operatives or employers. Only eight days now remain in which to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if some agreement is not reached the employers will fulfil their threat to close all the mills within the Federation area during the week which ends on January 25. The lock-out will be prefaced of course, by a week's notice to the operatives. On Tuesday was issued from the Federation offices in Manchester a circular letter, addressed to employers who are effected by the ring spinners' application, but are not members of the Federation. The letter points out that every non-affiliated mill which continues working during the stoppage of Federation mills is adopting the surest means of prolonging the dispute, or, to put it more plainly, is "fighting against the Federation." Non-members are asked to see that the trade as a whole stands together, so as to "deal effectively" with what is described as "the deliberate ignoring of agreements."

The following is a copy of the letter :—

"We take the liberty of communicating with you regarding the proposed stoppage of Federation mills in consequence of the action of the Cardroom Amalgamation on the above question, and of sending you herewith a summary of the events leaving up to the present position and the strikes at the Nile and Palm Mills, Oldham. A ballot on the question of closing the Federation mills until these disputes are settled has been taken, and we beg to inform you that firms owning 96 per cent. of the spindles in the Federation (total Federation spindleage, 36 1-2 milllons) are prepared to give their work people one week's notice on their making up day in the week ending January 18, 1908 of their intention to close their mills, and there is reason to believe that during the next few days this percentage will be increased. Yesterday instructions were forwarded to all Federation firms to tender notices to their workpeople next week. In view of this response from Federation members, and having already received promises of support from non-members, it has been decided by the Special Committee of the Federation to communicate with firms who are at present outside the Federation and to ask for their co-operation by the closing of their mills. It is hardly necessary to point out to you that if the Cardroom Amalgamation is allowed to break agreements and to seek general advances by attacking individual mills the position of all firms in the cotton industry will be most unsatisfactory and dangerous. The mills at present on strike are fighting the battle of the whole trade on questions which are of vital importance, and they are entitled to the united support of the industry. We desire to point out that every non-affiliated mill which continues working during the stoppage of Federation mills is not only not assisting the Federation in this fight on behalf of the trade, but by so working is adopting the surest means of prolonging the dispute by enabling their operatives who continue at work to provide assistance to those operatives who are stopped. To put it plainly, every mill continuing to work is fighting against the Federation. We therefore approach you in the confident belief that you will be willing to support the action of your fellow-spinners who are fighting your battle, as the deliberate ignoring of agreements can only be effectively dealt with by the trade as a whole standing together. If your firm is willing to support the action of the Federation we respectfully request you to fill up the attached form and return same so as to arrive at this office not later than the morning of Wednesday the 15th instant.—

The employers state their case in the following terms:—"Some time ago a demand was made by the Cardroom Amalgamation on a firm in the Oldham district that their ring spinners should be paid an advance in wages at the rate of 2s. 10d. per 100 spindles. At the joint meeting between the Federation and Cardroom representatives, held for the purpose of adjudicating upon this demand, it was agreed that the claim should be withdrawn, both sides undertaking to recommend their executives to appoint a committee for the purpose of framing a universal list for ring-spinning. These recommendations were accepted and committees appointed, but at the first meeting of the joint committee, the business of which by agreement should have been the drafting of questions *re* ring spinners' wages and conditions to be addressed to ring-spinning firms, the representatives of the Cardroom Amalgamation stated that they were not prepared to agree to the obtaining of such particulars, but demanded an immediate general advance in all ring spinners' wages, on the basis of 3s. per 100 spindles for 36's counts. After this was conceded, and not until, they said they would be prepared to discuss the formation of a list. This change of front, which was a breach of the previous agreement, was objected to by the Federation representatives, and no progress was made. Subsequently the Cardroom Amalgamation made demands for advances in ring spinners' wages at the Nile and Palm mills, Oldham, on the basis of 3s. per 100 spindles for 36's, notwithstanding the fact that these work-people had participated in the general advance of 5 per cent granted on the third pay-day in June, 1907, and were consequently debarred by the terms of the Brooklands Agreement from seeking a further advance until after the expiration of one year from that date, and in spite of the further fact that at the Nile Mill ring spinners' wages were fixed in 1901 by joint agreement between the Federation and Cardroom Amalgamation on a basis which, at present enables 86 per cent. of the ring spinners to earn average wages of £1 per week. The intention of the Cardroom Amalgamation in attacking individual firms was to obtain their demand for a general advance by sectional attacks, and we take the opportunity of unhesitatingly assuring you that statements which have appeared in the press during the last few days to the effect that at one of the joint meetings (at which all the proposals of both sides were made in writing) the operatives' representatives verbally offered to post date notices at these mills indefinitely are incorrect, and have no foundation in fact. "The two mills having been placed on strike, the Federation General Committee decided to break off all negotiations with the Cardroom Amalgamation on any question until the operatives at these mills had returned to work, after which the Federation Ring List Committee would be prepared to meet the Cardroom representatives at any time within seven days for the purpose of exchanging full and detailed proposals for a universal list.

"This action of the Federation Committee has been confirmed by a meeting of members, at which it was decided to shut down all Federation mills until these disputes were ended. Following on his resolution a circular was issued by the Federation General Committee on December 20, 1907, asking the members to state if they were willing to close their mills until the disputes were ended. In response to such circular firms owning 96 per cent. of the spindles in the Federation (total Federation spindleage 36½ millions) are prepared to give their work-people one week's notice of their intention to close their mills, and there is reason to believe that during the next few days this percentage will be increased."

Mr. Henry Clews closes his able annual review of American finance in 1907 with a short homily on the chief cause of the disastrous panic. There were he says, two sets of influences at work. "The first was strictly economic and was appreciated only by the business community ; the second was moral, and had a far-reaching effect on public opinion. It is a wholesome and encouraging sign that the American public will not tolerate the scandalous exposures which began with life insurance investigations, extended into corporate management generally and ended with probing our street railways. Mr. Roosevelt very properly chiefly concerned himself with the latter cause of distrust. For this he has been quite as unjustly criticised as would the surgeon for cutting out a cancer from his sick patient. While the causes of the panic were chiefly economic, corruptive influences were largely responsible for hastening the breakdown ; and President Roosevelt's aggressive policy, though probably disturbing at times of extreme sensitiveness, will do more toward restoring American credit at home and abroad than any other single influence." With this conclusion we shall all be ready to agree.

Official anxiety lest the Australian people should supply their needs cheaply finds expression in a new tariff notification. Special prices or special discounts for export, it is said, are not recognised by the Department of Customs. Declarations are to show that the prices named therein are the fair market values for home consumption, and that the discounts are those given to every buyer of similar quantities for use in this kingdom. It is observable that the regulation takes no account of season. Some appreciable part of the Anglo-Australian trade in textiles consists in goods which have missed their English summer sale. These may be reduced in price, not for "export" but for the sake of clearance, and the department might have let it be known straightway whether such shipments are exempted. As matters stand there is the risk that bona fide cheap lots may be penalised by an excessive duty, and in the case of woollens, clothing, and other lines on which rates are high the difference may be serious. The rule will be awkward, too, for those publishers who sell for a shilling or two in Australia the book that costs six shillings here.

Closer attention to the colonial trade is evidently to characterise the operations of some of the large wholesale firms in Manchester and other centres during the course of 1908, and this is noticeably the case where old partners through death, retirement, or other causes have been superseded in the active management by their younger colleagues. The fact that Canadian houses send their own representatives more frequently to this market than those of any other colony accounts for the circumstance that few new developments of importance are noticeable in connection with direct trading with the Dominion, where the large importers view with disfavour the despatch from this side of representatives by concerns having business relations with them. This, of course, only refers to cases where retail customers are called upon. Australia and the Cape are receiving more direct attention, and the remark also applies to Jamaica, a market whose importance is, however, much less than that of Cuba. The manner in which the requirements of Kingston buyers have been catered for of late by certain firms seems to indicate the existence of a higher opinion of the value of that market than the colonial import returns would appear to justify. Admittedly, considering the expenses involved in the the journey, there is not room for much competition in Jamaica if a profitable trade is to be done. In connection with all these developments Glasgow firms, as the pioneers of many branches of the colonial business, are naturally closely interested, although in view of their own invasion of England, as far as the south coast itself, and the encouragement they have given to the system of long-dating. Manchester houses cannot be blamed for invading territory which at one time was more largely controlled by the splendidly organised wholesale houses of Glasgow than is the case to-day.

Particulars of the average prices for tin over a long series of years have recently been published in the "Ironmonger." Full details are given for the last 17 years, and some averages since 1870. The result is instructive to all those who have become accustomed to the high prices current during the past few years. The mean price of tin in 1897, for instance, was only £68. 12s. 6d. per ton, and in 1896 it was lower at £58. 16s. 3d. The lowest prices in these years were £58. 12s. 6d. and £56 respectively. The average mean price for 37 years is £98. 10s., while the average mean since 1899, i.e. during the present century, is £140. 3s. 9d. Taking a review of the whole period of 37 years, it becomes obvious that anything over £100 is an abnormally high price for tin, and that what may be called a normal price ranges somewhere between £80 and £95 per ton. Again, during 26 years out of the 37 the price fell below £100, and during 15 of these years the price never reached £100. The high-water mark was reached in 1906, when the market price of tin stood for a short time at £215 per ton. Enormous losses were incurred because traders did not realise the intrinsic absurdity of this figure, but seemed to imagine that there was absolutely no limit to the possibilities of the advance.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGOR, JANUARY 27.

Bhownagar has been gay with amusement and sports for the past week or so. The heir-apparent of Gondal, Bhojrajja, came and has gone with his consort. In his honour a Parade was gone through and sports were arranged and an evening party was given when amusement in the form of rope dancing, magic tricks, and wrestling, were provided. Last night there was a grand display of fireworks, to witness which the whole town turned out.

The heir-apparent visited the English girls schools, where recitations were gone through. The consort gave away presents in the form of books, silk cloths, sweets, toys, &c.

On Saturday last the Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolahpur arrived with his retinue. He was warmly received by H. H. the Maharaja, the Dewan Saheb and others. The station was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, palm-trees and artificial flowers, while red cloth was spread on the platform. The procession, which was attractive, was formed of the Imperial Lancers, Infantry and Armed Police headed by the State Band. Parade was gone through yesterday and sports have been arranged.

MAGISTRATE AND COMPLAINANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If a Magistrate was found at all times to maintain the dignity of his office, if impartiality was the essence of judicial duty, and without which no magistrate could be worthy of the name, then the Chair and the occupant are the pillars of peace and veneration ; but any mixture in party dissensions, any partisanship in religious or in political disputes, anything like entering into detail of class differences and arrangements, anything approaching however di[illegible]ly to becoming a tool of a particular faction or sentiment, would be that sort of stain from wh[illegible] above all others, the ermine ought most immediately be cleared. For, first, such interference touched t[illegible] chair's dignity ; secondly, it rendered its impartiality suspicious, and thirdly, it went to shake the respect which was due to every just and dignified judge, that respect which any magistrate forfeited by his misconduct, the sooner he were vacated his office the better, the sooner that balance was seized from him, which he could no longer be expected to hold fairly, the sooner he dropped that sword of justice which none would give him credit for wielding usefully. Generally the bench is admirably filled, still the Government ought for its own sake to remove the sort of tendency to which allusion has been made or the possibility of its existence. Justice is uniform and invariable. It comes from God ; dogmas and proverbs and reflexions are different, they come from ourselves. A prominent Judge of Bombay when requested to stay later on in the night in an entertainment given inhis honour, nobly declined to do so in these nobler words "On my decision depends the life or death of the prisoner tomorrow, hence a good sleep is essential." Another Judge is reported, on another occasion, to have as nobly remarked "that a stale cup of tea and a bad breakfast in the morning spoil the humour of a magistrate during the day." I trust and pray that for the sake of the dignity of the authority, the mere insignia of which was entitled to veneration, that quis and banter were less indulged in by the chair.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, January 28.

THE following has been published in the "Times":—"Negotiations are in progress whereby it is contemplated that the "Times" newspaper shall be formed into a limited company under the proposed chairmanship of Mr. Walter. The newspaper, as heretofore, will be published at Printing House Square. The business management will be reorganised by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the proposed managing director. The editorial character of the paper will remain unchanged, and will be conducted, as in the past, on lines independent of party politics. "The contemplated arrangements will in all probability require the sanction of the Court before they become definitive."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

RE-CONSIDERATION OF REGISTRATION.

Mr. Smuts' Flat Denial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that Mr. Smuts declares that there is no truth whatever in the "Daily Telegraph's" statement regarding the Registration Act.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

THE following is the list of business for the Public Meeting which will be held at the Town Hall, this evening:—

The Sheriff of Bombay will open the Meeting.

Resolution I.—To be proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt.

That His Highness the Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G. C. I. E., be requested to take the Chair.

The Chairman will address the Meeting.

Resolution II.—To be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. H. A. Wadia, and supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, Mr. N. M. Samrath.

That the citizens of Bombay, in "Public Meeting" assembled, respectfully appeal to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power to prevent the injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's subjects under the Transvaal Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in South Africa, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a growing sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India.

Resolution III.—To be proposed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Kt. and supported by Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Stanley Reed.

That the Chairman be authorised to forward a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Resolution IV.—To be proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt.

That this Meeting wishes to express the deep sympathy of the people of all classes and creeds in this country with their suffering fellow subjects in South Africa, their admiration of their moderation, courage and self-sacrifice.

Resolution V.—To be proposed by Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt., and seconded by Mr. Courtway Bright.

That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for having kindly convened the Meeting.

Resolution VI.—To be proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and seconded by Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Kt.

That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be accorded to H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G. C. I. E., for his able conduct in the Chair.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

Police Charge with Swords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A demonstration, in favour of Universal Suffrage was held yesterday at Solingen, and was broken up by the Police, with drawn swords.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

Two Thousand Operatives Return to Work.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Two thousand cotton operatives at Oldham and Middleton have resumed work, after a month's strike.

GREAT GALE IN EGYPT.

Canal Traffic Affected.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A gale is raging at Port Said since yesterday, and much damage has been done.

The telegraphs are interrupted, and canal traffic suspended.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Ttraffic through the Suez Canal has been resumed.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Shorter Route to India Suggested.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Baron von Aehrenthal, in his annual statement before the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, said he hoped shortly to effect the junction of the Austrian, Turkish and Greek Railways at Larissa, thus establishing through communication with Athens and providing the shortest route to Central Europe, Egypt and India.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Second Line Sought.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Minister for Communications has introduced into the Duma a Bill authorising the construction of a second line of the Siberian Railway at a cost of £15,732,000, the first section is to be completed in 1911.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Still Absent from Political Life.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has arrived in London and shortly proceeds to the Continent.

He will not attend Parliament this Session.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Captain George Gilmour has given one thousand guineas to the Veterans' Fund.

THE CROSBY HALL DEPUTATION.

Government Refuses Help.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Mr. Harcourt's reply to the Crosby Hall Deputation is regarded as unfavorable.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, replying to the Deputation, said that the preservation of Crosby Hall was a matter of Metropolitan rather than of national interest, and he could not recommend the Government to acquire it.

He suggested that the assistance should be obtained of the Corporation and County Council.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Algeciras Agreement.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ONLY TEMPORARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Despatches from Paris state that the debate on Morocco was resumed last evening in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Pichon reiterated that the Government adhered to the limits laid down by the Algeciras Convention, though the latter was intended for a peaceful Morocco and was a poor palliative for ever-growing Anarchy. The military occupations were of a purely temporary nature. It was impossible, he said, to recognize Mulai-Hafid.

Referring to M. Delcasse's speech, he denied that France's alliances and friendships were directed against any Power.

THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET SEASON.

Help from the Counties.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Counties Advisory Committee have unanimously prepared, subject to consideration, a detailed scheme to assist Marylebone in arranging a visit of the Australian and South African Teams to England, in 1909, to play a series of triangular contests.

CENSURING THE POLICE.

Definite Procedure Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Correspondence is published which has passed between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta High Court on the subject of the laying down of a procedure to be followed in cases when a Sessions Court has occasion to criticise the action taken by the Police. The letter from the High Court states that the Chief Justice and Judges agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the definite points which have occasioned criticisms of the action of the police by the Sessions Courts should, as far as possible, be marshalled for the information of the District Magistrates in order that such action as is necessary should be taken and that the District Magistrates may be in full possession of the facts before the Court which held the trial.

THE DARJEELING MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

An application was made to-day before Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Durga Charan Sanyal who had been convicted by W. G. N. Roy, Sessions Judge of Bogra, for a murderous assault on Messers Smart and Coates in what is known as the Darjeeling Mail Assault Case and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and allowed the accused to be released out on bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, pending the disposal of the appeal.

THE "YUGANTUR."

Third Printer Registered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The "Yugantar" Office, which was again raided by the Police on Monday, sent another man Bihuti Bhusan Roy to apply to be registered as Printer and Publisher. Mr. Kingsford informed the applicant that the two previous Printers were undergoing imprisonment for printing seditious articles. The applicant said he was aware of that fact, and was permitted to be registered as prayed for.

THE AMIR AT JELLALABAD.

Preparing against Famine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent wires:—"Information from Jellalabad shows that the Amir arrived there from Kabul on the 19th instant. The Governor of Jellalabad, together with the leading Khans and residents went to meet him at a spot about six miles out and conducted him and his retinue to the city. On the 20th instant a public durbar was held at which the leading men were advised in view of the existing scarcity not to part with their stock ot grain, Robes of honour were distributed and at the hour of evening prayer a public thanksgiving was offered for the recovery of Sirdar Nasrullah Khan who had been seriously ill with fever.

POSTAL CHANGES IN INDORE.

Unification Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

The Indore Council of Regency having asked for postal unification the proposal has been sanctioned by the Government of India and on the 1st of March next the Deputy Postmaster General of Rajputana will take over the Holkar Postal System from that date and subjects of the State will enjoy, along with British Subjects, the previlege of exchanging postal articles with the rest of the world. The Holkar postage stamps will disappear except for State correspondence between post offices situated in the State.

TURCO-PERSIAN IMBROGLIO.

Curious Letter from Mosul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 28.

A curious side light is thrown upon a dark corner of the Turkish Arabian politics by an Arabic letter which has strangely come, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette", into our hands from a Muhammadan resident of Mosul. Away up the Tigris River, about a hundred miles south-west of Urumia, where Turkey is trying to remove her Persian neighbours' landmark and close to the ruins of ancient Nineveh, lies Mosul, a degenerate Arab city, ruled by Constantinople Turks. Lately the Governor or Wali of the Mosul Province decided to take a census of the Capital and at once a hubbub arose against the proposed inclusion of women in the enumeration. The course of events is described without embellishment and with obvious truthfulness in the following quaint style:—

"The bazaar in our place is closed, the reason being that the Wali had the intention of writing down the women's names, and the people would not submit to this. We went into the bazaar and saw the sons of Sheikh Akbar with religious flags in their hands and surrounded by Sheikhs, some of whom were beating tambourines and they went round the bazaars and quarters of the town during the whole day and the Government sent for these Sheikhs and wanted to question them as to who had inspired them to do what they were doing, and they replied they were doing it for the honour of their women. The Wali then ordered them to be imprisoned. On Wednesday night there were meetings in all the quarters of the town, the people being armed and they remained crying out and shouting during the whole of the night. On Thursday the bazaars were closed and the soldiers and the relief (Reserves) and the Zaptiehs (Military Guards) patrolled the bazaars in case of disturbances. Towards mid-day the Zaptiehs had a quarrel with some of the people in the open space near the bridge (over the Tigris), and while this was in progress a number of the people who had been calling out during the night arrived and there was a great disturbance, one of the people being killed. While he was lying bleeding on the ground the soldiers took his gun from his hands. Then the people all went to the maidan and assaulted a soldier, cut his lands off and took his gun away. After that they went to the Sarai their intention being to break open the prison and release the leader who had been imprisoned by the Wali. Then the soldiers and Zaptieh and the people began to fire one upon the other and a soldier was wounded and a Yus Bashi struck in the neck with a sword. Two of the people were also wounded. Then the Government arrested 10 or 12 of the people (including the two who were wounded) and had them put in prison. On Friday morning one of the wounded men who had been imprisoned died and some Zaptiehs attempted to take the body away secretly in a coffin for burial in the desert, but they were seen by some of the people who took possession of the coffin by force and carried it to the dead man's family. When the body was examined at the house it was found that the man's throat had been cut. After this the people took the coffin and the body and carried them round all the bazaars and houses crying out as they went and we heard that they went to the German Consulate of the French Consul. The crowd went around in this manner until the evening and then they buried the dead man and the whole of the people from the smallest to the greatest were very much excited over this affair and cursed the Wali, whom they had hitherto respected and been afraid of, and he was abliged to remain in his house not daring to go out. On Saturday also the bazaar remained closed and the people said amongst themselves. 'As we are ready to give our lives and the Christians are doing nothing, not even their leaders are going and talking with the Wali, the best thing we can do is to sack several of their churches in order to force them to complain to the Consuls who will then send telegrams to the (European) Ambassadors at Constantinople and get the Wali removed.' The people during the whole day were going about in hands through the bazaars and quarters of the town shouting and crying out and they agreed to assemble together with arms and to go in a body to the Serai, break open the prisons and kill the Wali, and at the time of the evening meal the people began to mass and at the head of the people of each quarter was a band of people calling out and when the people arrived at the quarter of the Makowy Sheikh Nukkish Bendy came out before them with several of the headmen and asked them to remain quiet, promising to go on the morning of the next day to the Wali and persuade him to give up the writing of the women,s names and to release the prisoners. They said if the Wali agreed so much the better, but if he refused they would join the people in doing whatever it might please them to do. Finally the people were persuaded and went away and heard that the Military had been trying to get the Wali to do what the people wanted.

"On Sunday morning the Ulimashs agreed amongst themselves to meet at the Mosque of the Pasha and discuss the affair and then go to the Wali. But when they arrived at the Mosque it was full of people and so they met in the Khan of Haji Hussein Zacharis. Altogether there were about 50 people present and they came to the decision that they should ask the Wali to abandon the idea of writing the women's names and to release the prisoners and they agreed amongst themselves that if he accepted these conditions all would be well, but that, if not, then they would depose him and put the Fereek in his place and, after having done this, they would go the Telegraph Office and send a report to the Sultan saying that they had done this because the Wali was mad.

"They then went to the Wali and asked him first of all that he should desist from writing the women's names and they impressed upon him that the idea of so doing was quite impracticable and the Wali consented to call a Mijilis to discuss the matter and the deputation agreed to this, so the Wali assembled together the Mijilis of the elders and, after discussion, they came to the decision that it was not necessary that the names of the women should be written down, and then the deputation demanded the release of the prisoners. At first the Wali would not consent to this, but, upon the Ulimahs' insisting he gave an order for them to be released.

"Then the Ulimahs talked to the people and persuaded them to return to their work, and on Monday morning the bazaars were opened and the people returned to their work."

HALA JAIL DESPERADOES.

Some Clever Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 23.

Of the eight prisoners who escaped from the Hala Jail on the 15th instant; six has been arrested after a hard and desperate struggle. Arrests took place on the 23rd instant far away from Hala off the Chacago Two Hills. As the men were armed with guns and swords it required considerable skill to Capture them without bloodshed. Mr. Ommney, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by his Assistant, some Inspectors, Sub-inspectors and forty men including some armed police at first surrounded the Sakrand forest where the miscreants had hidden themselves and which they searched for four days together. From thence on the night of the 20th the prisoners crossed over to Sehwan and dashed through the Laki Hills. At Bhago Toro the fugitives were surrounded, but when they were about to be captured three of them by a clever move slipped through and of these two remain yet at large.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

Rapid progress has been made with the Madras Estates Land Bill, which is now under discussion in the Legislative Council during the last few days, and it is anticipated that the consideration of the Bill will be concluded to-day and that the question of the amended Bill will be brought up at an adjourned meeting of the Council to be held on the 7th proximo.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

First Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 28.

A meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children which was inaugurated last year at Government House, Ganeshkhind, was held this evening at Budwar Peth, when the following, among others, were present:—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar C. I. E., in the chair; Revd. Mr. McNicol, Dr. Mann, Revd. Father Bruder, S. J., Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Dr. Dias, Rao Bahadur Marathe, Dr. Mody, Revd. Lotlekar, C. M. S., Mr Shimpani, Miss. (Dr.) Bernard and several missionary ladies.

In opening the proceedings Mr. McNicol explained that two office-bearers of the Society were prevented from being present. One was the Bishop of Bombay who was too ill to attend, but his Lordship has written a symphathetic letter assuring them that with Dr. Bhandarkar in the chair the meeting would be invested with interest and importance. The Bishop of Bombay, Mr. McNicol added, had always evinced a practical interest in the Society and active symathy in its work. His Lordship who had for months been prevented from attending any public function was anxious to attend this meeting, but his duties would not allow him. Mr. McNicol had also to regret the absence of Mr. Campbell, I. C. S., who, in addition to his own duties, was on special plague duty at Satara, and was accordingly prevented from being present; and on Mr. Campbell's behalf he read the report, from which the following are excerpts:—

The Society during the past year, which is the first complete year of its existenee, has been mainly occupied with its own internal organisation and with preparations for future work. In January last year an important step was taken in affiliating the Society, which had hitherto been the Poona Society for the Protection of Children, with the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India which has its headquarters in Bombay. As a consequence the name of the Society was changed to 'Poona branch of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India', and it undertook to pay ten per cent. of its income towards the funds of the parent Society in Bombay, receiving in return its support and assistance. Substantial evidence of what this support would be was given later in the year when, in connection with the proposal to appoint a Sub-Inspector for Poona and the District, the Committee of the Bombay Society agreed to make a grant not exceeding Rs. 600 for one year to meet the salary of such officer, subject to the conditions: (1) that the name of the holder be notified to the Bombay Office, and (2) that reports be made, from time to time, of the work done by him. Such an officer has just been appointed. During the months of August and September lectures to women on subjects connected with the care and health of children were arranged for in different parts of the city. The lecturers who kindly gave their services were Doctors Bhagovat, Gokhale, Shikre, Nene, and Sahasra Budhe. A meeting for ladies was held in the month of July in the house of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, when Mrs. Ranade addressed the ladies on the subject of protection of children. A public meeting for Indian gentlemen was also held in the city of Poona under the presidency of the Hon Doctor R. G. Bhandarkar to consider the enquiry of Government as to whether "it can rely upon the Hindu community to establish homes far minor children." It was resolved to reply to Government that there are Hindu orphanages at present existing, to which it is believed minor children rescued from an evil life, would be admitted, and further, that this meeting of Indian gentlemen was prepared, if funds are required for their support, to make every effort to raise the necessary amount which, in their opinion, might be administered by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. During the year, the Society has been interested in several children to whose cases their attention has been drawn. Of these one, a Maratha girl eleven years of age, has been placed in the Orphanage at Pandharpur, while correspondence is proceeding in reference to two other children. The Maratha child who has been sent to the Hindu Orphanage at Pandharpur was handed over to the charge of the Society by the Collector of Satara, it having been found that she had been sold for Rs. 25 to two Waghris.

Asking for the adoption of the report with the financial statement appended, Mr. McNicol said that since the report had been prepared two other girls from Satara had been offered to the care of the Society. It was evident from this that people were beginning to recognise the fact that the Society was in existence and that it was willing and ready to take children under its protection. The Society, however, was only beginning to find its feet and there were two great responsibilities before it. One was the acceptance of guardianship of destitutes and waifs who may be cast upon its care, and the other was that the work of the Society should be entered upon more fully and wholeheartedly, viz., the work of rescuing destitute-children, and the prevention of those evils which cause children to be cast upon the Society. It was necessary for the Society to direct its efforts towards these two objects for the benefit of the Indian community. Those who felt a sort of distrust in the Society would, he hoped, be assured of its stability when the names of the office-bearers proposed for adoption were heard. It was very natural that the existence of the Society would be viewed with suspicion and distrust, but such prejudices could in time be easily overcome when it was known that the Society had been doing real earnest work in the prevention of evil among children.

Dr. Bhandarkar said that he had very little to add to the report and to what they had heard from Mr. McNicol. Judging from the fact that four girls were already offered to the Society for guardianship, the existence and usefulness of the Society were justified. He had himself shared the scepticism of many in regard to the possible success of the Society, but that scepticism had now been removed when he read in the report about the four Satara girls being offered for protection by the Society. He now recognised that there was work for the Society. The necessity of spreading knowledge among Indian people on the evils of life and its remedies had taken a practical turn, since several members of the Society had come forward to give lectures in connection with the work and possibilities of the Society. There was one thing he had to explain: It may be supposed that the missionaries who had joined the Society would take advantage of it to convert children to Christianity. That was a complete fallacy. Missionaries had undertaken to assist in the work of the Society out of charity and sympathy for the destitute just as they would do in the absence of the Society. Their presence as office-bearers was essential, for it would be impossible in a work like this to get on exclusively by natives. They had everything to do to disarm the suspicion that missionaries had taken up the work of the Society with the object of proselytising.

Rao Saheb Marathe seconded the adoption of the report.

Dr. Mody proposed the adoption of the proposal in respect of the office-bearers. Revd Fr. Bruder, in seconding the proposition, said that the Bishop of Bombay and missionaries had undertaken to work on behalf of the Society purely out of sympathy with its objects and aims, and they had no idea whatever of conversion.

The meeting then dissolved.

THE PATIALA GUARDIANSHIP.

Popular Spokism Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

Sardar Gurdit Singh has been appointed as the new Guardian of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. He succeeds Rai Bahadur Manak Buksh who was made a member of the Council of Regency upon the death of the late Lala Bhagwan Das. Sardar Gurdit Singh was Wazir of the late Maharaja, but he was better known to the outside world as Back in the famous Patiala Polo team. He is still a young man and plays a hard game and the appointment is a popular one in the State. The Assistant Guardian is Mr. Mistry, the Parsee Cricketer, so the Maharaja will have good tutelage in the two games in which his father excelled. Like the late Maharaja he is a good shot and an excellent cricketer and is at present Captain of the Aitcheson College Cricket team.

THE TIBET INDEMNITY.

Final Instalment Paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Tsarong Sharke this afternoon paid to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India the third and last instalment of the indemnity on behalf of Tibet arranged for after the Lhassa Expedition.

LATER.

It is understood that the British garrison will shortly be withdrawn from the Chumbi Valley and that this implies the restoration of the administration to the Tibetan authorities, but it is not yet known when the troops will actually move.

THE COOKSON COURT-MARTIAL.

Lord Kitchener Confirms Sentence of Dismissal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 28.

The finding and sentence of the General Court-Martial which tried Lieut. Sawrey-Cookson of the 13th Hussars, on the 3rd instant, has been promulgated. The Court found the accused guilty of both the charges, namely of using insubordinate language to Lieut. Dangar, his superior officer, and secondly of breaking his arrest. The Court sentenced accused to be dismissal from His Majesty's Service, but strongly recommended him to mercy. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Lord Kitchener, in confirming the finding and sentence of the Court, expressed his regret in not being able to accept the Court's recommendation.

It is understood that Mr. Cookson proceeds to England by the mail steamer, leaving Bombay on Saturday.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Evidence Taken in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY3

The Decentralization Commission resumed its sittings to-day when Sir Govindas Banerjee, ex-Judge of the Culcutta High Court was the first witness examined. He was of opinion that the right of appeal to the Government of India should not be curtailed nor was it desirable to lay down that no such appeal should be admitted without a certificate from the authority passing the order that reasonable ground for appeal existed. The unrestricted right of appeal had the salutary operation of preventing wrong decisions in the first instance, and helped to strengthen public confidence in the justice of the Administration. This right was specially necessary in this country where the chances of error were so great and public opinion so feeble. Nor would witness limit the right of appeal to the High Court.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 28.

Major J. N. Macleod, Civil Surgeon of Quetta, was present at the Investiture ceremony held to-day in Calcutta by the Viceroy, and, being a recipient of one of the New Year's Honours, was decorated with the insignia of the C. I. E.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

On relief as Mint Master at Calcutta by Colonel Porter, from leave, Captain McCormick proceeds home to join the Chatham Course, Captain Willes officiating as Deputy Mint Master, Bombay.

Colonel MacCartie, I.M.S., Assay Master at the Calcutta Mint, retires in August, when Colonel J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., who has been officiating, succeeds him. Captain Drake, I.M.S., officiates as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, vice Major Bourke proceeding on leave.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned a continuance of Grain Compensation allowance to Government servants whose pay does not exceed thirty rupees monthly for another three months.

The Select Committee's report upon the Coroner's Bill will be submitted at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Temporary leave of absence, from 31st January to 8th February, both dates inclusive, is granted to Captain F. P. Rundle, R. E.

The Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will fire a salute of 15 guns from the Saluting Battery, Middle Ground, at 6 a. m., on 29th January, to announce the arrival, in Bombay, of His Highnese Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, the Minor Chief of the Dewas State, Senior Branch.

The undermentioned Officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, 3rd Feburary, at 11 a.m., for examination in Oriental languages as noted below:—Hindustani—Lower Standard—Part I.—Lieutenant P.T. Blanford, R.G.A. Hindustani—Lower Standard—Part II.—Lieutenant J. A. S. Phillips, I.M.S. Lieutenant P. T. Blanford, R.G.A. Hindustani—Higher Standard—Part I.—2nd-Lieutenant E. Noel, R.G.A. Lieutenant G.M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas. Hindustani—Higher Standard Part II.—2nd-Lieutenant E. Noel R.G.A. Lieutenant R. J. K. Potter, 117th Mahrattas (Subject B).

4th Class Assistant Surgeon V. W. A. Emile, I.S.M.D., has been placed in sub-medical charge of the Segregation Camp at Colaba, from the 2nd instant.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will now leave Rangoon on 12th February, instead of the 24th, and arrive Bombay on the 19th, with details for the H. T. "Dongola."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

As a tentative measure British Units in India are during the ensuing financial year to be placed on the fourth rate of signalling pay, i. e., the qualified signallers in a Unit will receive but one rate of pay, i.e., 2 per mensem, subject in Cavalry and Infantry Units, and 4 in Artillery Units.

The Government of India have ruled that Indian Army Reservists leving India without permission are liable to trial by Court Martial even if they return to India in time for their training, and that, if granted leave to reside beyond the limits of British India or Ceylon, they will be treated as Supernumeraries, their Reserve pay ceasing during the period of their absence.

The Government of India have sanctioned Staff pay for Non-Commissioned Officer, artificers of the machinery, artificer section of the Army Ordnance Corps employed with the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, at Rs. 40 per mensem with reffect from 25th August 1905.

The Government have also sanctioned the staff pay of Non-Commissioned Officer artificers of the Army Ordnance Corps employed at Coast Defences in India, being fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem without increment, for men posted to India after 28th February 1907.

The Army Ordnance Corps artificers employed with the mobile Artillery are in future to be dismounted instead of mounted men.

Colonel Whitehead, R. A. M. C, is appointed P. M. O., Peshawar Division, vice Colonel Chester, British Service, who vacates on 17th February.

Colonel Kellie is appointed P. M. O., Sirhind and Jullunder Brigades, Colonel Lloyd P. M. O., Bareilly and Garwhal Brigades, and Lieut. Colonel O'Sullivan P. M. O. Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades.

Capt. Jolly, I.M.S., has been selected to proceed to Japan for two years' course of duty.

THE GOVERNOR IN GODHRA.

A DAY AMONGST THE THAKORES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

In the heart of one of the pleasantest districts of Kathiawar lies the quaint old-fashioned city of Godhra, on the banks of the river Mehri, which now is the children's play ground, but which in flood is a roaring torrent, Godhra is off the beaten track, no Governor of Bombay before Sir G. Clarke, has ever put foot in it. It has pursued the even tenour of its way for centuries, without making much history, and even the opening of the Rutlam Railway has failed to disturb its dignified repose. But unlike so many famous spots in Western India it has not crumbled to decay. An impressive lesson may be learnt from Champanir, which the Governor visited a few days ago, and Godhra where he now is. Champanir ordinarily knows no sounds but those of the herds, and the rustle of the leaves in the wind, and its grass grown minaret's and tottering domes are the only evidences of its former greatness, but Godhra grows. It has no plague. Around its tank thousands of prosperous natives may be seen, and all the evidences of present contentment and vigorous hope may be observed. Hence the visit of the Governor of Bombay.

The visit is calculated to have a really beneficial effect in Godhra. The city is the centre of the districts Kumaras as the Rewa Rantha Agency, in which are comprised territories of three considerable rulers. Their Highnesses of Rajpipla, Chota Udaipur, and Baria, but of several scores of thakhres and talukdars. Many of these landholders boast illustrous descent, and it was thought by a former political officers of Rewa Rantha that a school for the sons of these thakores should he erected. The scheme was carried out but at Vajiria, and think to the efforts of Mr. Cadell, now Private Secretary to the Governor but then Collector of the district, it was decided to remove the school to Godhra, now the most populous centres of the district. That was eventually done and this morning the Governor amidst a very gay assembly declared the new buildings open. There is nothing to be said of the school. It is a simple redbrick ediffee, painfully unpretentious, but no doubt able to ansver its purpose.

Godhra has never known such a glorious time as to-day. All the way from the railway station, through the town and across the river are lines of little flags and buttees, with a dozen triumphal arches, bearing motor of loyalty and love,—but mostly of supplication. "Drainage our want" tops one quaint arch. "Water our want" is the plaint of another. Even less "Gambiguous is the cry "Gaie us our want" upon another arch. Across the dried river is the Collectors house, and thereabouts the party from Bombay have their camp. Three other camps are hereabouts—three of the Rajahs of Rajpipla, Baria, and Chota Udaipur. All three are entered beneath triumphal arches of a high order of event though the figures upon them are not such as would have emanated from an art school. But the multitude of tents the comings and goings of the numerous thakores and the many tents of the three great Rajahs, make the scene a memorable one in the annel of Godra.

The Governor and his party arrived from Champanir yesterday, and were met at the station by the three Great Rajahs, with Kumar Shiri Nahasinji and Kumar Ranjitsinghi of Baria; and by Kumar Shiri Vagasinghi of Rajpipla and the Government officials of the Panch Mahals. On behalf of the Godhra Municipality, Mr. R. C. Brown, the Collector read an address of welcome; which was presented in a handsome Godhra cedar and silver casket. His Excellency replied as follows:—

The President and Councillors of the Godhra Municipality:—

It is a great pleasure to me to meet you and to have this opportunity of obtaining personal knowledge of the conditions and the requirements of this interesting and growing town.

In the 46 years which have elapsed since the Panch Mahals became a part of British India, great changes have occurred. Law and order are now established, and life and property are more secure than in some parts of Europe. That is a gain to India and to humanity.

Famine which has previously been almost unknown in Gujarat must have fallen heavily upon the poor people who were unaccustomed to the trial.

I am glad to know that in your opinion some good has come out of this severe trial. I earnestly hope that the people now realize that the Government will spare no effort to save life, but that their co-operation is necessary to secure this great object.

In establishing Municipal systems throughout India, it is the desire of the Government to promote local interests and local patriotism. The theory of Municipal Government is that local affairs can be managed by local men, and that by this means experience in the administration of public affairs is acquired, which experience is a valuable education for higher responsibilities.

Your life as a Municipality has extended over only 31 years, in which period the population of Godhra has more than doubled, while the developments of railway communication has given a fresh impetus to progress, from which you have already benefited and you will benefit still more in the future.

I congratulate you on the enterprize you have shown in building two important bridges, and in meeting, so far as your resources permit, the many requirements of the growing town.

I warmly sympthize with you in your desire to go further in the directions of water supply, drainage and road improvement. It is impossible to attach too much importance to sanitation in which as you point out Godhra leaves much to be desired.

Unfortunately schemes of water-supply and drainage are somewhat expensive necessaries, and as you are aware there are other towns in the Presidency which have the same requirements, and which are looking to Government for assistance.

I gather that you have been considering the means of increasing your income and that no immediate solution appears possible. I cordially agree with you in deprecating the imposition of an octroi duty which would have the effect of raising the prices of the food of the poor at a time when they are already at high figures.

In the special circumstances of Godhra, I am afraid that progress cannot be as rapid as we all desire; but it may confidently be expected that the increase of railway traffic and the recent discovery of rich manganese deposits will result in considerable economic improvement.

The town survey which has recently been sanctioned at Government expense, will, as you say, prove a material advantage.

As regards the very important question of improved sanitation, I may remind you that by Government orders, issued in July last, assistance in the form of loans and of grants-in-aid has been promised by Government in cases where good cause can be shown.

If you are prepared with well-planned schemes of water-supply and drainage, I will undertake to consider your claims for assistance. Having regard to the requirements of some other towns which would have suffered severely from plague, I cannot promise more than this.

As regards the question of your roads, I understand that the increase of responsibility for maintenance came upon you when the Municipal area fa extended, and that the transfer was made from Local Board and not from Provincial management. It may, therefore, have been thought that your revenue would augment by the enlargement of your area to an extent sufficient to enable provision to be made for the roads then transferred.

It is clear from what you tell me that this is not at present the case, and that the wear and tear of your roads owing to the heavily loaded timber cart is exceptional.

I will consider in this case also whether some assistance would be justified on the conditions you mention.

Gentlemen, I thank you warmly for the kind welcome you have given to my wife, daughter and myself. We are very glad to have been able to pay this little visit to Godhra. I am anxious to come into personal touch with as many of the people of the Presidency as possible, and to enter into their interests and to learn their needs. I feel that I shall carry away with me an understanding and a sympathy which papers cannot impart and I only wish that the many demands upon my time did not prevent more frequent visits to the country districts.

Believe me when I say that I shall in future always take a personal interest in Godhra and that I most cordially wish happiness, progress and prosperity to you, its Councillors and to all its good people.

During the afternoon the Governor received the visits of the Thakores and Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha Agency; and in the evening there was as pictuesque a garden party as could well be seen everywhere on the Empire. The final of the tennis tournament took place between Captain Maddock and Mr. Wilds against the two sons and the brother of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Kuwars being beaten. There was also some conjuring, and the gardens were very prettily lit up. A dinner party was given by His Excellency at night, when the Rajpipla band played.

This morning His Excellency proceeded on a visit to several mosques in Godra and at the Anjuman-i-Islam an address was presented, in reply to which His Excellency said:—

Secretaries and Members of the Anjuman of Godhra;—

I am very glad to learn from your kind and loyal Address that the condition of the Mahomedans in the Panch Mahals has greatly improved since the district came under British Rule.

It has been a fixed principle of British Administrators in India to respect the religions of its people, and to assist all alike in providing the means of performing their rites and ceremonies. I do not think that, in any part of the world, greater freedom of religion exists than in India. It is gratifying to me to know that you realise that the Government is keenly anxious to promote the welfare of the people, and that you do not forget the assistance your community has received.

The progress of races, communities and individuals in these days depends more and more upon education. I am glad to see that the Mahomedans of India are beginning to understand this fact and that their leaders are anxious to spread the benefits of education among all classes.

As you know, the Government desires that greater responsibilities should be entrusted to the people of India, and in order that the Mahomedans may wield influence in proportion to their numbers, it is essential that they should make earnest efforts in the cause of Education. As the educated class increase, further appointments will doubtless fall to your community.

I am glad to hear from you that there is a school here attended by 375 children, which must be a great gratification to Moulvi Abdur Rehman, and that a girls' school was opened four years ago.

There can be no doubt that the lack of female education retards the progress of India, and in giving instruction to your girls you will make the path of education easier to the next generation. I note with particular satisfaction that you will include religious teaching in the curriculum of your school.

In the work of education, Government is always ready to assist; but success must mainly depend upon the effort of individuals, and I hope that the noble example of such great men as the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan will always inspire the Mahomedans of India.

Your community is scattered over this great country, and it is essential that you should work in full harmony with people of other religions for the general good. Thus, in the Municipal work of Godhra and especially in matter of sanitation, there is common ground on which all may and should co-operate as citizens.

I thank you for your expressions of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and I need not assure you of His Majesty's warm sympathy for all his Indian subjects.

It is a great pleasure to meet you, and I am very grateful for your kindly welcome to us all, which we shall always remember.

At midday His Excellency went to a handsome shamiana across the river where the new Rewa Kamars school was to be opened. The scence was a most picturesque one. On a dais the Governor, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Brown, the Collector, Mrs. Brown and her sister, Mrs. Seeley, sat upon devans and chairs of barbaric splendour, being framed in brass work of massive design—impossible animals and the like—from the durbar of the Maharaj of Rajpipla. The two other Rajahs were also present upon the dais. as were also Mrs. Wilds, wife of the Assistant Collector, Mrs. Maddock, Mr. Thompson, District Forest Officer, and Mr. Millet, the Conservator, several hundreds of Thakores and talukdars, frequently in the most splendid costumes, were also present together with the boys of the school. Mr. R. C. Brown the Collector, opened the proceedings. He said:—

Your Excellency. On behalf of the Chiefs of the Rewa-Kantha Agency I welcome you most gratefully and heartily to Godhra, the Head Quarters of the Agency, This is the first occasion on which a Governor of Bombay has met here the assembled chiefs of the Rewa Kantha States, and it redoubles our joy and gratitude that Your Excellency is accompanied by Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke whose presence perfects the great distinction you bestow on us in graciously consenting to perform this opening ceremony. The honour conferred and the interest shown by your Excellency will incalculably benefit our school which needs all the practical assistance and sympathy possible; and to-day it receives a stimulus which will continue to be felt to the last day of its existence.

It is peculiarly appropriate that your Excellency comes to us immediately from Champanir and Pawagadh. For that is the home of the Mewas Chiefs assembled here in Durbar. Their history centres round Pawagadh, where their ancestors lived and fought and died for two hundred years. It was from there that in 1484 their fore fathers, overpowered by Mahomed Begara the irressitible Sultan of Ahmedabad, spread themselves along the banks of the river Narmada in the south and of the Mahi river on the west, and catving out estates each for himself, for three and a half centuries waged war with their neighbours. British peace in 1825 substituted order and security for this chaos and incessant war; and the 53 Chiefs of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewases of to-day bound themselves by written agreements to submit in future all quarrels and differences to British arbitration. This bond has been faithfully observed and; prot gress and prosperity rapidly succeeded to the blighand monotony of internecine strife. At length in 1882 the new spirit took material form in this school, To Mr Woodward, the Political Agent of the time, is due the honor of its inception and to Mr. Ommaney his successor of its foundation, while by a most happy coincidence its transfer from remote Vajiria to Godhra was the work of your Excellency's Private Secretary Mr. Cadell. In 1902 Mr. Carmichael his successor enthusiastically approved the wise proposal. and to-day the completed work crowns these endeavours. It would be tedious for me to enumerate the many points of improvement we desire, the many needs we hope will be gradually satisfied in the matter of staff, studies, games and discipline.

But briefly, the school now contains 19 boys with three masters, while our new scheme proposes to enlarge it by admitting the sons of Thakores and Talukdars of the Panch Mahals District to increase the number and pay of the masters to have organised games, to have a common messing system for the boys and to have special tuition for advanced scholars in the neighbouring Telang High School. For our income we depend at present on school fees and our Mewas Educational Pension Fund which we hope will be supplemented—by a liberal grant from Government and regural annual subscriptions from Chiefs and other well-wishers of the school. We have already received certain gifts of which I will read you the list.

We need more or less urgently the following:—

List of apparatus. &c.

A Well, a Rowing Boat, (on town tank.); stables; an Assistant Masters Quarters; a Swimming Bath; a Racquet Court; a Carpenter's Shop; a Badminton Court; a Cricket Lawn, and some Book cases.

Mr. Browne then read a list.

List of donations and articles received from the Chiefs and Gentlemen for the Rewa Kantha Talukdari School.

His Excellency the Governor Rs. 1,000, (Chief's Nucleus of a Fund.) Donation from H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla Rs. 5,000, donation from Maha Rawal Shree Fatehsingji Maharaja of Chhota Udiapur Rs 2,500, donation from Maharaja of Baria Rs. 2,500, donation from the Raja of Lunawada Rs. 2,000, donation from the Raja of Sunth (1,500), donation from Babi Shree Jamiatkhanji of Balasinor Rs. 1,000, donation from Mr. Bomanji Ardeshar Dalal for the play-ground Rs. 3,000, donation from Mr. Jahangirji Dadabhai Nanavati for foundation of prices Rs. 1,000, potrait from the Thakor of Vajiria, potrait of Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji from his sons, by the Mewas Chiefs about Rs. 1,200, Harmonium, the Thakor of Agar, Weighing Machine the Thakor of Agar, Magic Lantern the Thakor of Bhaderwa, Lamp Post, Abdulally Jalalbhai and Co. of Godhra.

List of Contribution towards the Talukdari Schools, Godhra.

Thakor of Rampur Rs. 25, Thakor of Bhilodia Rs. 25 Thakor of Alva Rs. 40, Thakor of Shinor Rs. 50, Thakor of Palasni Rs. 25, Thakor of Vohra Rs. 25, Thakor of Vasan Jaswantsingji Rs. 15, Thakor of Jeral Motabava Rs. 20, Thakor of Dhadarma Rs. 100, Umeta Estate Rs. 200, Thakor of Naswadi Rs. 75, Thakor of Vasan Showada Rs. 30, Thakor of Bhilodia Rs. 50, Thakor of Chad Rs. 50, Thakor of Uchad Rs. 50, Thakor, Chhatrasinghji Vasan Virpur Rs. 100, Thakor of Vasan Virpur Rs. 100, Dodka Rs. 100, Other Thakors of Pandu Mewas Rs. 97, Thakor of Kharcda Rs. 25, Thakor Karansinghji of Shihora Rs. 50, and Thakor of Chalior Rs. 25; Total Rs. 1,192.

The Thakor of Vajiria will later on request your Excellency to open the school. He has been chosen for this honour because it has hitherto stood in his town, and was built with his revenue during his minority and he has always taken the keenest interest in the schools prosperity. He in addition to other gifts, has on this occasion presented the key and lock for the opening ceremony.

In conclusion there is one point on which we would lay particular stress, and that is our firm belief in the advantages of a separate college for the sons of the Chiefs. It has been thought and urged by some that the excellent existing High Schools and others should suffice, and that the sons of these Thakors should merge themselves in the crowd. From this view we beg to dissent emphatically. Education consists perhaps more in the traditions and obligations of nobility and family than in the courses of school life, and how should it be thought good to want only abandon this immense and splendid educational power. Here with Pawagadh still in sight to inspire them, our boys will meet in generous emulation, redeeming, under wise teaching, all errors of character, and kindling a new the honour and virtues of their ancient houses. (Applause).

The Daftadar having translated Mr Brown's speech to the assembly, His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Brown, Chiefs and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is a real pleasure to me to be able, thus early in my period of office, to make personal acquaintance with so many of the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

I have come to you direct from Pawagar, the classic hill, to which so many memories of Rajput gallantry cling, and the ancient home of the Rulers of many of your States.

I am glad to see round me so many scions of the great Chauhan and Rautor families, who can claim the palm for valour among the historic houses of India. Representatives of other great Rajput clans are also present to-day, and in the little Nawab of Palsinor, I see a descendant of the illustrious baby family which is so closely bound up with the old history of Gujarat.

That history is, during long years, a record of war, illuminated by shining examples of personal gallantry,—which appeal strongly to me as an old soldier.

We now live in happier times and as you point out, the loyal adherence of the Chiefs to the compact of 1825 has substituted order and security for the ravages of war, and has led to progress and prosperity, which I trust will increase with time.

Though internal strife ceased under the protection of the British flag, I do not forget that there have been occasions on which the loyal conduct of the Chiefs has assisted in the prevention of disturbance. The storm which raged over a portion of India in 1856, might have extended into the Presidency of Bombay, but for the exemplary a tion of Raja of Chota Udepore, while the Rajas of Rajpipla, Sunth and Lunavada were also called upon to deal with disturbers of the peace.

Even so late as 1868, it was necessary to use force, I trust for the last time in this Presidency, to put down, an outbreak of the Maikras.

If strife has now happily ceased, the Chiefs have still many difficulties to cope with—difficulties differing, it is true, from those which your ancestors valiantly confronted but demanding high qualities of many kinds.

Fever in a serious form haunts your forests and jungles. A few years ago famine devastated your territories and inflicted grievous suffering upon a people who had no experience of its effects.

You have to deal with large numbers of Kolis and Bhils who, though now law-abiding, are not easily inclined to accept the means of education necessary to fit them for the social and economic conditions which are essential to progress.

I am sure that you will face your difficulties without discouragement, in the sturdy spirit of your ancestors and that you will show the same intelligent and friendly reliance upon the Agent's advice as in the past.

I look upon the school which I am to have the honour of opening to-day as a sure and certain help towards the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

Mr. Cadell's proposal to move the School from Vajiria to the Head-quarters of the Agency seems to me to be eminently wise. It is true that the boys who will receive education here will have, in many cases, to spend their lives in distinct spots where the maintenance and the extension of the knowledge they have received may be difficult. They will, however, have the great advantage of mixing with other boys of assimilating ideas of discipline which is an essential part of the training of all of us, and of coming into contact with the European officers who are warmly interested in their welfare.

I note with pleasure that the Thakor of Vajiria, to whose generosity the original founding of the School was largely due, will ask me to open it in its new habitation. I take this as showing that he approves of the transfer from his State, realizing that the advantages of the central situation at Godhra are paramount.

It must be a special source of satisfaction to you, Mr. Brown, that your efforts have reached this stage of accomplishment, and I am sure that the important institution which we have met to inaugurate will cause your name to be permanently associated with Rewa Kantha.

In your speech, you laid stress on the advantages of a separate School for the sons of Chiefs, and I absolutely agree with this view. The Chiefs are the natural leaders of the people who have for many generations remained constant to their rulling families. I believe that this separate school will lay the sound foundations of an education which may be further pursued, and will at the same time keep alive an "esprit de corps" based upon the best traditions of the great Rajput families.

In the management of the school, I trust that the vital importance of the development of character to which you have alluded, will never be lost sight of; many costly systems of education have proved disappointing by reason of the neglect of this great principle.

You have told me of your wants, and judging from the list of gifts I am sure that generous assistance will be forthcoming from the Chiefs as their circumstances permit.

I can only say that the Government will treat the School as liberally as the general demands of education in the Presidency will allow and I shall have great pleasure in presenting you with a sum of Rs. 1,000.

I do not wish in any way to fetter your discretion in the disposal of this sum; but I venture to suggest that it might be applied to a Scholarship or a Prize.

My wife and daughter join me in thanking you for your cordial welcome, and I hope that all the Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha Agency will regard me as a friend who will always take a warm personal interest in their affairs and who cordially wish prosperity to them and their people, and success to the new School.

The Thakor of Vajiria then handed a key to His Excellency, with which to open the school and observed that he earnestly hoped that it might grow and thrive and have all success as an educational institution.

The Oriental Translator to Government having interpreted His Excellency's speech in Gujerati, the party were garlanded and pan sopari by the Thakor of Vajiria and other Mewa Chiefs, while the young Kumars of the school garlanded and be-buttonholed the rest of the large company.

The Governor having inspected the school the ceremony ended, and on the afternoon His Excellency honoured the police sports with a visit, and after dinner returned to the railway station to board the train for Mehmedabad for which he will leave to-morrow at seven o'clock.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 28.

The Governor arrived in Ahmedabad this evening and was met by the Corporation who presented the following address in a handsome casket:—

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

We, the President and Members of the Municipality of Ahmedabad, beg to approach Your Excellency and Lady Clarke with a hearty and enthusiastic welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to our ancient city, the capital of Gujerat.

We gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency as the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor our sincere sentiments of deep and devoted loyalty to the Crown. We very cordially invite inspecition of some of the beautiful mosques and tombs and temples for which this city has long been famous, presenting as they do a harmonious blending of Hindu and Saracenic features, and thus constituting a unique and interesting type of Oriental architecture.

It is with pleasure that we can also bring to Your Excellency's notice several works of public utility constructed in recent years, which, while adorning the city, serve also to meet some of the most urgent needs of the people. We feel most thankful to Your Excellency for the assurances kindly given of your desire to further every good cause that will promote true progress and real content among the people of this Presidency. We thus find ourselves emboldened to make mention of certain civil measures which, owing to financial stress, have been only partially carried out or are at present held in abeyance. In the effort to provide an adequate supply of pure water and to establish an efficient system of underground drainage this Municipality has already contracted a debt of nearly 21 lakhs of rupees. In order to enlarge the Water Works and to improve the Sewage Farm the sanction of Government has been solicited for raising an additional loan of 4 lakhs. This heavy expenditure has become necessary inasmuch as the supply of water originally provided for, though now more than doubled, does not prove equal to the requirements of the city owing to increase in population and mill industry.

We have the pleasure to inform Your Excellency that of all the Mufassal Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad was the first to adopt the system of underground drainage on principles of gravitation. Nearly one-half of the area of the city, containing the sub-divisions most densely populated, has been brought under the operation of this system at a cost of 14 lakhs of rupees. But the extension of this system to the remaining portion of the city will, it is estimated, amount to some 15 lakhs more—a figure practically prohibitive for the Municipality in its present financial position. We have to make good from our general revenues a deficit of rupees eighty thousand, more or less, which has to be annually incurred on account of the drainage loan, and there is a consequent stinting of the needs of other Departments. Having done all that we possibly could, and having found that the completion of the scheme is beyond our present resources, we now venture to appeal for aid to Your Excellency's Government under the provisions of the Government Resolution in the General Department of the 15th July last. We have already spent what may properly be regarded as our share, amounting to one-half of the total expenditure, and we respectfully pray that the Government share, equal to the remaining half may be given for the completion of this most important sanitary work.

This Municipality is desirous to relieve the congestion of population, to widen narrow streets and lanes, to construct better roads, to open new thoroughfares, and to introduce an efficient system of surface drainage for carrying off the storm water. We regret, however, our financial inability to take in hand these necessary improvements and, inasmuch as even the comparatively wealthy presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay have received aid from Government, we trust Your Excellency will not consider unreasonable our request that a similar kind consideration be extended to this city. While plague has been prevalent during the last eleven years in many parts of the province of Gujarat, we have cause to be devoutly thankful that until 1902 this city, in God's great mercy, enjoyed practical immunity from the terrible scourge. But each year since then has unhappily witnessed amongst us the ravages of this disease, the total mortality from this cause reaching an average of 718 deaths per annum. The earnest solicitude Your Excellency has shown in the matter of securing the protection of the public from plague has called forth our deepest gratitude.

On primary education the Municipality has been spending large sums, but owing to more pressing demands on its resources it has not been able to provide suitable buildings for most of its schools. This want is keenly felt and should be early supplied. It is therefore hoped that Government in the Educational Department will be pleased to give an adequate grant for the erection of such buildings. Lastly we would beg to approach Your Excellency with a request that taking into consideration the fact that this Municipality is next to Bombay in point of population and Income in the Presidency proper, Your Excellency will graciously be pleased to confer upon it the boon of raising the number of its elected Councillors to two-thirds of the whole and grant it the right of electing its own President. Again offering Your Excellency, and Lady, and Miss Clarke a most respectful and sincere welcome, and wishing you all happiness during your stay among us.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency in the course of his reply said that he was sorry that in spite of the heavy outlay on the water works there was still a deficiency. In part that was due to the increase of population and industries. But he was inclined to think that the expenditure of water was greater than it should be and that there was a preventable waste. He understood that there were defects in the plans which had been submitted to the Government and that these plans had been returned for alteration. The Municipality might count on the sympathetic consideration of the Government, but he need not tell them that it was essential to make certain that the new plans were the best possible and also that the administration of the water supply should be placed on a sound economic basis. He ventured to suggest that they should obtain the opinion of that most talented and experienced Engineer, Mr. Visvesvaraya, who would be able to give them admirable advice in regard to those matters. His Excellency was very glad to learn that they had drained nearly the half of the City, and that, the most populous portion. He hoped that it would show itself in the increased health of the people.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Philip C. Dolphin, representing Messrs. Crompton and Company, Limited, Electrical Engineers and Contractors of Calcutta, committed suicide early this morning by a pistol shot.

The deceased gentleman arrived at Delhi on the 8th December from Cawnpore, via Agra, and stayed at the Woodland Hotel, Cashmere Gate. He arrived with only a part of his effects and explained that owing to some derailment "en route" he had lost his servant with the remainder of his luggage and extra clothing. He subsequently changed from a room in the hotel to another in the Hotel Annexe adjoining the billiard-room, and appears to have lived rather secludedly of his own accord while awaiting his remainder luggage, reading late into the night. He appears to have suffered acutely at intervals from a former complaint of partial paralysis or rheumatism, but declined the offer of medical attendance. He was found by a hotel servant who took in his chota hazri at 7-30 this morning, apparently reclining in an easy chair asleep, covered in his travelling rugs, but on investigation it proved that he had shot himself with a Browning pistol, of which five cartridges remained in the magazine. The following message was found written in pencil, together with his card placed on an escretoire behind the chair, pointing to the deliberate act:—"Crompton and Co., Ltd., 90, Clive Street, Calcutta. Ill and alone in a far country. Having spoilt his life he dies for all he knows unforgiven. I think I am going mad, I hope I am. (Initialled) P. C. D."

Deceased was apparently from 35 to 40 years of age. From the entry in a pocket book he apparently travelled to Chelmsford, Essex, in May last and latterly was staying in the Connemara Hotel, Madras. In the pocket book was a letter, dated Calcutta, 25 September last, from an Engineer friend apparently in serious monetary difficulty, to whom deceased had evidently already lent moneys, which contains the following significant passage:—"I send herewith my revolver; please keep it as I almost shot myself just now." Deceased evidently moved in a good station of life.

At the subsequent inquest verdict was returned of temporary insanity, and the remains were interred at the Nicholson Cemetery this afternoon. At the inquest your correspondent norrowly escaped vayage into space owing to the Civil Surgeon injudiciously investigating the trigger action of the Browning pistol which proved to be still loaded.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 28.

George O'Brien, King's pensioner and Mutiny veteran, died at the Woodland Hotel this morning, aged 75 years and 7 months. Deceased was born at Cork and was a Corporal in the 40th Foot, now the Lincolnshire Regiment, and held the Mutiny medal with the Lucknow Clasp. He remained in India on the 10th Regiment returning home and was transferred to 19th Foot, subsequently purchasing and becoming an indigo planter in Tirhoot, marrying a daughter of Major, subsequently Lieut-Colonel, Wybrow at Gorakhpur in 1862. On the failure of the indigo industry he became Station Master on various railways and latterly applied to the War Office for assistance, by whom he was granted a special compassionate pension, in consideration of his war service, from 25th June last. He will be buried in the morning with Military honours, a detachment of the Queen's Regiment at the Fort providing the escort and firing party.

SOME RECENT THEOSOPHIC IDEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Theosophical Correspondent (K.F.G.) in your Saturday's paper (the 4th January) states that "the Christian Religion certainly has no direct teaching on the subject of Reincarnation." In this matter, with your permission, I propose to show that the New Testament is full of it, and that your correspondent is thus hardly accurate in his statement. I acknowledge you will not find the word, which was invented twenty-five years ago by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, commonly called by her devoted followers "H. P. B." But the idea is there, all gone wrong in the translations from Greek to Latin, from Latin to Dutch, and from Dutch to English, for when an idea has become fixed in Christian teaching, subsequent translators show the greatest objection to inserting the right word, when that makes it necessary also to change the doctrine of the Church. For this reason the Revised Version is far from being a safe guide; it is too conservative. I have a dozen translations of the Old and New Testaments, but I prefer above all Newberry's Bible, which gives the Authorized Version in the text, showing by varied type the emphatic words and sentences the construction of the Hebrew or Greek nouns and verbs, with copious marginal notes, which give the original Hebrew and Greek and their real translation where the Authorised Version is manifestly incorrect.

But before going into the subject of reincarnation, I would like to say a few words about one or two matters which those who think no longer believe in. The second object of the Theosophical Society is "to encourage the study of comparative religions, Philosophy and Science." Hence the origin and growth of the idea of the Virgin Birth is a legitimate subject of the study. This idea took its rise in an astronomical fact. You will find it taught thousands of years before the commencement of our era. Its origin is in the signs of the Zodiac. The first reference to Aries in our Bible is Abraham's ram which he offered as a sacrifice in the place of his son Isaac. Our astronomers for want of a fixed point in the heavens have been shifting Aries daily from then to now, so that Aries is now 4,000 years out of its proper position. But the writers of the Hindu Astronomical Shastra knew better than that. They had found a fixed circle to work from. Mr. Sutcliffe's recent pamphlet on the Precession of the Equinoxes shows that" the great circle containing the poles of the Invariable plane passes exactly through the first magnitude stars Sirius (of Canis Major) and Vega (of Lyra), and that one of the points of this great circle where it cuts the Ecliptic is just at the beginning of the Asterism Chitra on the Ancient Zodiac, as it is still called in India."

This great circle is shown on our star globes as passing through Gemini (the Twins), so that Aries is now shifted two signs out of its proper position, and as each sign measures 2,000 years, and the whole cycle of procession takes 24,000 years, it follows that we have to set back the cycle 4,000 years to get its correct position. Similarly we find the "Virgin birth" in that sign of the equinox where the Sun was "born" in the constellation Virgo (the Virgin). As that event took place five signs previous to Aries, it follows that we have to get the measure of seven signs or 14,000 years previous to our present epoch to satisfy that portion of the problem. I do not say that man was then living in civilized nations, but that at that date the Sun was, at 6·00 a.m., of the vernal equinox, in the constellation Virgo.

Again Theosophists have solved the riddle of the Sphinx, for it is only in a Theosophical publication that I have seen it. This so-called monster has the head of a woman and the body of a lion, and celebrates the passing of the Sun from the constellation of the Virgin to that of the Lion. That gives the date of 13,000 years ago. I do not say that the Sphinx was at that date carved and built up, that is a matter for Egyptologists to settle, but that the astronomical passage then took place, and gives a fixed point for calculation. We have no record for Cancer and Gemini, but Taurus is still held in honour in the temples of a living religion in Bombay, where on bull in each temple is kept and carefully nurtured. I rather think also that the Spanish games in honour of the bull are a relic of the ancient worship.

The Greek word for virgin is "parthenos," so that one would think that the temple of "Parthenon" was built in honour of her worship. And we know that her worship as the Holy Virgin and Child continues in full vigour to-day. Rightly so, for the instincts of the mother touch the most sacred chords of the human heart, and her worship will therefore ever live.

Might I now make a short reference to Christmas? This, it is stated, was changed from its proper date to the Winter Solstice by Pope Julius I in 337 A.D., so as by appropriating the ancient festival of the "rebirth" of the sun, when he changes his course from South to North, to make it easy for pagans to become Christians. The correct date of the Winter solstice is Dec. 22nd. The date was made the 25th changed from the 14th when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England one hundred and fifty years ago. It is certain that shepherds could not at the commencement of Winter be in the fields watching their flocks by night, for that, in Palestine, is the rainy and frosty season.

Now as to Re-incarnation. I have come to the conclusion that Christians went wrong on this subject because of our misreading of the word "body" in two of the three creeds. The statements in these three creeds are eminently reasonable. The Apostles Creed says "the resurrection of the body." The Nicene Creed does not once use the word "body." The Athanasian says "at whose coming all men shall rise again with their bodies."

There is nothing here about the old body coming again to life with flesh and bones. The reference is to the reincarnation of the thinking Ego in a new body for a new period of earth life for such souls as are then ready. This was the doctrine of the early Church up to the Council of Constantinople about 500 A. D. We are all influenced more or less by the great change that has come over religious thought. And so, many years ago, I came to the conclusion that "the flesh and bones of our Lord and of everybody else rising from the dead" was untrue. But the light comes to everyone who is willing to learn His Will. And so it came to me, perhaps rather strangely: At a Church of England Burial Service at Sewree the Minister was reading the words of St. Paul. "But some man will say, 'How are the dead raised up, and in what kind of body are they then visible?' O thou of little understanding, only think! When thou sowest wheat, that particular grain which thou hast sown dies, and other wheat springs up and ripens in its place. God giveth the dying grain a new body, and to every kind of seed its own proper body. There are celestial as well as terrestial bodies, but the essential nature of the celestial body is one conception, and of the terrestial body quite another. The essential nature of the sun, the moon, the stars are all different, no two are in their nature the same. So also is the resurrection of the dead: like wheat, its essential nature is sown in a physical womb, its thinking Ego is, at the death of its body, raised free from its physical environment; it is sown in an atmosphere of so-called evil passions, which at death are purified from stain; the body is utterly weak at conception, but contains in itself the power of the image of God; it is sown a physical body, it is raised a spiritual body. For the physical body does not rise, only the spiritual body." If then you paraphrase "essential nature" by "spiritual body," all becomes clear. I have given a free translation of St. Paul's teaching in order to bring out the real meaning. Consider the definition in the Athanasian Creed;—"the reasonable soul and flesh when united make the man." "The soul which reasons is the spiritual body which thinks." And so I cannot sleep so long as my thinking Ego remains in my body. It leaves me and remains away from me always when I am sleeping, engaged upon its own spiritual work near to or far distant from my body, but attached thereto by the thread of life, and its return causes me to wake. This thread is only broken at death.

How often have you noticed that a child, especially a boy, is a heavy sleeper. It takes two or three minutes sometimes to wake him? Why? Because his soul has not yet learned to subordinate its will to the necessities of the boy's physical body. So also girls, who occasionally go into a trance for six or twelve months, for the same reason.

And therefore as I left the grave, I thought, and thought, and thought, my doubts resolved, my mind made clear and definite I decided that my thinking Ego and my spiritual body were one and the same.

D. GOSTLING.

"THE CONGRESS CONFUSION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would gladly have adhered to my resolve not to say a word about the equally sorrowful and shameful incidents of the 26th and 27th December last, but for the obligation under which I feel myself to be, to bring to the Public notice one or two incidents of which I happen to have personal knowledge, on account of the persistence with which malicious falsehoods are deliberately being circulated by and on behalf of the very men who made themselves by their disorderly behaving responsible for the wreck of the last Congress. The Surat Reception Committee is charged with the very "grave" offence of engaging 'Goondas' on the 27th December for the wicked work of assaulting the Extremist delegates? I am in a position to give the lie direct to this allegation. The hollowness of the charge will be at once revealed, the moment one waits to consider whether on the 27th, before the Extremists made a rush for the platform at the prearranged signal of Mr. Tilak, any Extremist delegate or visitor was maltreated or his body roughly handled. If the Reception Committee had engaged any professional roughs to do violence to the Extremist delegates or Extremist leaders, we should have witnessed same assault on the Extremists when they came to the pavalion to attend the resumed sitting of the Congress. Nothing of the sort has happened and it is sufficient to dispose of the allegation. But it is the part of the trick of the Extremists to pose before the country as the innocent victims and represent the Moderates as the offending party; in the perfection of this art, they stand unrivalled and every point is to them handy enough to be utilized against the Reception Committee whose hospitality they had accepted and they have cleverly taken advantage of the presence of khalasis (lascars) and other Mahomedan warders of the pandal gates. Sir, their presence was rendered indispensible, as the following brief facts will attest:—

No sooner the change of venue of the Congress was decided upon, and we were starting our preparations than we received definite information that telegraphic communications had been received here by those few youths who styled themselves the Extremists, to the effect that if everything failed, "blow up the Congress." Thus incendiarism on the part of the extremists was apprehended from the very beginning and as our work of construction of the Congress Pavilion and the Camp progressed, the Reception Committee was making arrangements to guard against the danger. It was at first proposed to insure the entire Pavilion and tents as they were estimated to be of the value of more than two lakhs of rupees. At the last moment, the Insurance agent declined to accept risk for tents and so we could only insure the furniture inside the Congress Pavilion. The structure of the Pavilion was valued at Rs. 10,000 and as the Insurance negotiations failed, the contractor who had large risk in the Pandal and who was a Mahomedan engaged men to keep a watch at day and night time, and so did the Reception Committee. Those in charge of the construction and internal arrangements of the Pavilion, and other secretaries made it a point to keep personal supervision over the watch by turns and our arrangement to guard against fire in the Camp had to be strengthened more and more, especially as the very next day after the arrival of Tilak and his following, at two o'clock midnight, the triumphal arch within a few yards of the main entrance to the Congress, bearing the inscription of 'Long Live the King Emperor' was seen to be on fire. I and my fellow workers were about to return to our houses when we discovered it and had it extinguished. But before we succeeded in doing so, two feet of cloth from the ground had burnt and the incendiary had secured his escape. This incident took place on the night of the 25th. This overnight incident had unnerved some of us and shaken the faith of others of our workers. We were pressed to make further efforts to protect the Camp and the Pandal; for if any mishap occurred, to either, it meant a great financial responsibility let alone other consequences. So again the watch had to be strenghtened and the hoses of the Fire Engine lent by the local municipality were kept ready charged with water.

The Deccan and Central Provinces delegates poured in on the opening day and they were in no mood to abide by the arrangements made by those responsible for the internal arrangements as to the location of their seats. The Deccan Delegates trespassed upon the block reserved for the Panjabi and Sindhi delegates as it remained long unoccupied since they had gone with the funeral of one of the Sindhi delegates whose sad death occurred that very morning. The Central Provinces men did not confine themselves to their block and gave us considerable trouble; to add to the confusion, Mr. Khare of Nassik left his block with a large following, haranguing to his supporters though strongly remonstrated, he defied all appeals for orderly conduct and resumption of seat. This considerably added to the uproar; it was clear that the Volunteers single handed were unable to cope with and put down this sort of rowdy element. There was consequently nothing but chaos before the arrival of the President elect. How the Congress had abruptly to be adjourned, is a matter now of history. After the Chairman declared the adjournment, the Deccan delegates would not leave the pandal and showed a determination to remain in its possession. We, certain members of the Reception Committee, had to remain in our seats till 5 p.m., when the defiant and furious Deccan Delegates left the Pandal. During the night fresh rumours about the determination of Extremists to set fire to the Pavilion and to rush the platform and to instal Tilak in the Chair and proceed with the work if the Congress be declared adjourned "sine die" by the President the next day, continued to pour in; and taking of adequate steps to guard against unforeseen contingencies of such a nature were matters of necessity and prudence, as would appear from the incidents of the 27th. While the free use of sticks and chairs was in progress inside, outside the incendiary was not inactive. A portion of the hedge close to the Subjects Committee shed which was next to the Congress Pavilion was set on fire by a Deccani who was prevented from effecting an entrance at the point. Its detection and extinguishment is due to the sharp watch which an Orphanage boy was keeping at the point; otherwise the fire would, have spread and what would have followed is more a matter of surmise.

On the 27th also the Extremists created a row for getting removed some of the guards who were posted inside to reinforce the hands of the Volunteers, especially as nearly a hundred of them had to be discharged on account of their rowdy conduct on the previous day; the turmoil so industriously started was augmented by the Deccani and Central Provinces delegates, persistence with which they refused to occupy seats assigned to them, their rushing into blocks not reserved for them and keeping the trunk road blocked by their crowds; notably Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde who though offered seats on the platform refused to do so and got a preposterious demand made to have twenty seats on the platform for them and their body-guards set a very bad example by refusing to take their seats in their respective blocks and occupying seats in the Madras block.

Sir, I venture to say, no other Reception Committee of any previous Congress had so much trouble to deal with. Poona patriots lathied, gallant troop from Nagpur, Berar and the Deccan should be the last persons to complain about the Surat Reception Committee's conduct, after their achievements of the 26th and 27th. To say as has been repeatedly said, among others, by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, that the Committee or the much abused Sir Pherozesha Mehta engaged hired 'Goondas' on the 27th for beating the followers of Tilak is an unmitigated lie; on the other hand it is a fact that many hired Goondas were brought down to Surat as delegates and visitors to the Congress by Khaparde's party and their Nagpur comrades (was it at their own expense?) to do execution for them at their behests. How sadly they have succeeded, is now too well known and too widely deplored for me to say anything about it.

I was not at all desirous to place these facts before the Public as I thought that the whole party of the Wreckers of the Congress was so completely discredited throughout the country and even outside that, publication of further damaging incidents was hardly called for in the public interest; but the party is insistently and industriously circulating falsehoods in connection with the Reception Committee of Surat, and I feel that it would be culpable neglect of duty on my part, were I to refrain from exposing the hollowness of their charge and exhibiting them in their true colours.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM,
Honorary Secretary.
In the Charge of the Pandal, and Internal arrangements.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Calcutta, Ahmed Sukani, Bhujvar Mohalla 353, Mohamedally; Abottabad, Glasgow per Oriental P. & O. Agent; Rangoon, Agiari Mohalla, Khetwadi; Rawalpindi, Jaloo; Cawnpore, Birchline; Calcutta, Leblond Clerk, Itawa; Gorakhpur, Jan Mohammad; Shanghai, Abraham, Bombay; Jaipur, Atkinson, Police; Nasirabad, Nathan, care of Abdul Dalal; Malkapur, Shaik Abdul Kadre Arim, care of Sadikseth Barkhani, Dhari Mohalla; Kundla, Ranchhod Khodidas Rammandir Side Bharsars Mala, Second Stairs; Chanda, Iron Co; Bhilad, MacDonald, Aura Lodge Section ten, Tuticorin, Ibrahimji Dalta, Post Kavakhana; Agra City, Onmarny; Cawnpore, Kesaychoon; Karachi, Mankoobai care, of Baloba, Tailor, Nul Bazar.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A blank day with the Bombay Hounds is a most unusual occurrence, but such was the case yesterday morning. The Meet was at Irla, which place is situated about midway between Parla and Andheri. An early start was considered advisable and we left the precincts of the Jackal Club in pitch darkness, with syces leading the way and assisting our progress by the aid of the somewhat meagre light given by their stable lanterns. Before the dawn had even properly broken a move was made from Irla, and the adjacent coverts at the foot of Jackal Hill were drawn, but without success. The grassy groves with which Chuckla Hill is covered were then visited, but again no trace of scent could be found. The pack was accordingly taken to the big Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, behind the old stone cross at the end of Chuckla Lane, and hope was raised in all our hearts, as for the three preceding Tuesdays this Mango Tope has supplied us with one of those straight-necked jackal, which has given us three magnificent gallops, and on each occasion has been able to give the pack the slip in the jungles beyond the distant Vehar Lake. The old customer however, to the great regret of everybody, was not at home yesterday morning. The whole area of the Mango Tope was patiently and carefully drawn, but its occupant had evidently thought that three of such stirring gallops as he had previously given us was at any rate sufficient for the time being. We afterwards had a long wander through the various districts which lie between Goregaum and Marole, but nothing approaching a scent was at any time spoken to by the hounds. It was "Blank, Blank, absolutely Blank," the ground everywhere being as dry as a bone. It is however the glorious uncertainty of the chase which in many respects makes fox hunting so interesting, and as we are so very rarely given a fruitless quest in the Vale of Salsette, perhaps one ought not to be dissatisfied. Hounds cannot hunt when there is nothing to hunt, and a blank day will at times occur with even the finest packs in the old country.

Hounds next meet at Santa Cruz on Thursday the 30th instant, and we hope the conditions will be more favourable to sport.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There will be the usual Sweepstakes Races on Thursday and Sunday at 5-15 p. m.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next,

A Class Handicap.—Start at 3-30 p. m. Course No. 8—distance 11·7.

B Class Handicap.—Start at 3-35 p. m. Course No. 38—distance 10·16.

C Class Handicap.—Start at 3-40 p. m. Course No. 38—distance 10·16.

D Class Handicap.—Start at 3·45 p. m. Course No. 11—revised distance 8·8, miles.

Ships Boat Race.—Start at 3-15 p. m. Course No. 38—distance 10·16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The following is the latest of Civil Service Cup betting:—

3 to 1 against Circus Girl.
4 to 1 Fabius.
5 to 1 against Son of a Gun and Devon.
8 to 1 against Eileen, First Bell, Devon and Wal.
10 to 1 against Matin Bell, Fortune.

LATER.

3 to 1 Circus Girl.
4 to 1 Fabius.
5 to 1 Fabius.
8 to 1 Fabius, Eileen, First Bell, Devon.
12 to 1 Matin Bell, Coin and Wal.
20 to 1 Sago, Fortune, Point, May Queen and Midget.
3 to 1 against Circus Girl.
4 to 1 Fabius.
8 to 1 Eileen, First Bell and Devon.
8 to 1 Son of a Gun.
10 to 1 May Queen, Hooded Monk, Midget and Wal.
20 to 1 Matin Bell, Fortune and Sago.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Result of the Drawing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 28.

The result of the drawing for the Murray football cup tournament is as follows:—

5th Fusiliers vs. 1st Royal Warwicks; 10th Hussars vs. Royal Irish Regt; 1st Royal Sussex vs. 1nd Royal Berks; 1st South Lancs vs. 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers; 1st Oxfords vs. Royal Artillery Lucknow; 1st Royal Dragoons vs. 1st Durhams. Ten other teams, including the Carabineers, the present Cup-holders have drawn byes. The first round will be played on February 8th, the second round on February 22nd.

POONA ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

To Come off in March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JANUARY 28.

The annual Boxing Tournament takes place, a month earlier this year and as it follows pretty closely on the heels of the Lucknow Tournament, it is safe to assume that the crowd, competing at Lucknow, will come on to Poona to have another go-with Mittens. The Poona Tournament will take place on and from Monday the 23rd March to Saturday the 28th March. But previous experience and the greater flood of entries this year should prepare us for a day or tow's longer March.

The Tournament is open to all officers, N. C. O.'s and Men of the Regular Army, Navy Marines, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India. The President of the Committee is Major-General Alderson, C. B., who has just taken over command of the Poona Division and Captain H. K. Umfreville, Superintendent of Gymnasia, Southern Army, is honorary Secretary.

The list of events includes, Heavy, Middle, Light, and Feather Weights for Officers, and the winners of each competition will receive a Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 100 for N. C. O.'s and Men. There are Bantam Weights, 9 stone and under; Light Weights, 10 st. under; Middle Weights; 11 st. 4 lbs. and under; and Catch Weights. Two prizes will be awarded in each of the above. First is Rs. 200 and Silver Cup, the second Rs. 100 and a Silver Cp. In the competition for Boys under 17 the first prize is Rs. 30, second Rs. 15. If necessary the boys competition will be divided into two weights. A special prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the most scientific fights at the meeting irrespective of his winning two prizes of Rs. 100, each will be given to competitors in the two fights in any class which the judges consider to have been best conteste during Tournament.

The first entries close on 29th Febuary, the second on 18th March.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

Two games only were played in the All India Hockey Tournament this afternoon, one being a replayed match between the Queens and the Naini Tal Volunteers, and the other between the 1st Middlesex Regiment and the 85th King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The latter game proved a somewhat easy thing for the Middlesex Regiment who won by four goals to love.

The contest between the Queens and the Naini Tal Volunteers was again strenuous one, though neither team played quite such good hockey as on the preceeding day. The Queens had slightly the best of the game during the first half and they crossed over leading by one goal to love. In the second half they lasted better than their opponents and there was more dash in their play, especially in the circle. They scored two more goals and though the Volunteers with a grand rush managed to score once, they were unable to find the net a second time and the game ended in favour of the Queens by three goals to one.

KASAULI EXCISE LABORATORY.

Rumoured Closing Improbable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

The report that Central Excise Laboratory at Kasauli is to be closed in March next is quite misleading. It is true that the term of two years for which the experiment was sanctioned will expire in that month, but it is most probable that it will be extended for another year at least, the establishment having many important investigations on hand and more in prospect. The excellent work done by Major Bedford I. M. S. as Director would, indeed, seem to justify the permanent retention of the laboratory. The Local Governments have been contulted on the subject and their replies have yet to be received.

FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

A telegram, dated the 27th January, 1908 states:—

Rain fell during the week in every province except Bombay. For the most part it was light but it was fairly heavy in some districts of the Punjab, United Provinces and Madras. Improvement in the prospects of the spring harvest is maintained and further sowings are still being made. Most of the affected areas, however, show steady increase in numbers on relief. In the United Provinces there are now 186,331 persons on relief works, 124,829 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. There has been some further increase in petty crime. The condition of people is fair on relief, but the intense cold has been severely felt. Blankets purchased from Charitable Subscriptions and from the Grant made by the Indian Peoples Famine Trust are being distributed. In Central India numbers of relief are now: works 65,566, gratuitous relief 4,185.

Slight rain fell in Baghelkhand Agency, but the prospects of the spring harvest are still poor and fodder is becoming scarce. In Orissa there has been further increase in the numbers on relief which are now: test works 2,084, gratuitous relief 8,507.

Test Works have been opened in one district of Bengal. In Central Provinces prospects have improved owing to rain, and spring crops are in good condition generally. It has not been found necessary yet to open relief works, but special relief is being given to 1,327 weavers and gratuitous relief to 841 people. In the Panch Mahals District of Bombay number on test works has risen to 1,788. Total number of persons in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is now 395,458. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Northern and Central India but are still very high everywhere and the recent rain has not on the whole nor had any very marked effect. Rice crops in Burma will, it is estimated, give a practically full normal yield.

HEADACHE FOR 16 YEARS.

Woman's Severe Suffering from Biliousness and Indigestion Ended by Bile Beans.

Headache is one of the most prominent ailments in our peculiar climate. Drug-taking and dram-drinking may relieve the pain for a time, but it is by cleansing the liver and regulating the flow of bile with Bile Beans that headaches are banished so thoroughly.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6, Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, says:—"I am 56 years old and since I was 40 I suffered from indigestion and biliousness. When I woke up in the morning, I felt sick and had a thumping brow-ache. Feelings of giddiness accompanied the sickness, and I couldn't attempt to do my work.

"I sent to the family doctor, but neither his medicine nor others were any good. One day the butler at the place where I was working recommended Bile Beans to me and I got a bottle. The sickness and giddiness quickly began to go, and as I continued with the Beans, the dreadful headache became rarer and rarer until finally it ceased to trouble me at all. I am quite cured now, and have not a trace of my old complaints. I can now do my work with the energy of youth, and this is all due to Bile Beans".

Bile Beans banish headache as thay do all other symptoms of digestive disorder, by correcting the liver and stomach in a natural manner by natural means, for Bile Beans are compounded solely from Nature's finest vegetable remedies. Bile Beans are invaluable for military men who remain up late and rise early for duty; especially are they suited to cure headaches caused by the sun's hot rays.

Bile Beans are the world's most successful tonic, and provide a permanent cure for indigestion, biliousness, liver troubles, constipation, piles, headache, dizziness, palpitation, heart-burn, flatulency, debility, sickness, nausea, female ailments, neuralgia, colic, spasms and pains in the back and shoulders, and are an excellent safeguard against rheumatism, gout, colds, chills, and influenza. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists and Stores, or direct from The Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th Jan. 1908.

Bile Beans.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P. P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK) the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour. BROWN & POLSON make it.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 28.

The diffused area of low pressure which travelled eastwards across Northern India affected North-East India and North Burma in both of which areas light rain occurred at a few places. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The depression in Turkish Arabia gave rain yesterday at Baghdad and has given rain to-day at Ispahan. it is moving eastward and has commenced to give cloud in Baluchistan. In Burma, Bhamo reports half an inch of rain and Myitkyina a quarter. The skies are thickly clouded in the North and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average and the temperature is normal or in excess. In North-East India and Orissa a shallow depression in Northern India has given half an inch of rain at Dibrugarh and light falls at Sibsagar, Silchar, Calcutta and Balasore. The cloud has increased and the skies are moderately overcast except in Bihar and adjacent districts. The humidity and temperature are normal or in slight excess. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies has cleared and the moisture in the air has decreased, and at most stations is below the average. The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and is now nearly normal everywhere. In North West India the recent disturbance in Kashmir has practically disappeared, but has given however a light fall of snow at Sonemarg. Cloud has appeared in Baluchistan, but in the rest of the division the skies are almost clear. The humidity is approximately normal and the temperature continues high in Kashmir and normal elsewhere. In the Peninsula the skies are lightly clouded in South India and clear elsewhere, the air generally is drier than usual in the Deccan, but the humidity is normal or in slight excess in the East of the division and the temperature is approximately normal.

The forecast :—Some further rain as probable in North Burma, Assam and Deltaic Bengal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th January was 29·992. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear only lightly clouded and the moisture in the air is in slight excess or defect of normal. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Both the day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal in all places except locally at Ambala where the night temperature was 4 ° warmer than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly at Agra, Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and north-westerly at Jhansi. Maximum and minimum temperatures have been in defect of normal at Agra but apart from this, they were hotter than usual in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect of normal in Rajputana and generally in excess in Sind. Winds are northerly at Jaipur and north-easterly at Karachi while calm was recorded at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Kotah. Maximum temperature had been 3 ° to 4 ° hotter than usual in Sind and the minimum 3 ° hotter at Jacobabad and 5 ° cooler at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air has become slightly damper at Veraval and Neemuch and more or less dry elsewhere. The direction of air movement is northerly or north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Neemuch and easterly or north-easterly in most other places. Maximum temperature had been about normal or 1 ° to 2 ° cooler at Veraval, Dwarka and Neemuch and 1 ° to 5 ° hotter at the remaining stations. Weather during the night time had been cooler than usual at most stations.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is about normal at Chanda and Hoshangabad and generally less than usual elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Raipur and Nagpur easterly or north-easterly at Saugor and Amraoti and south-easterly at Akola. Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum had been 2 ° to 7 ° hotter than usual throughout the district. Last night's minimum was nearly equal to normal at Saugor, 2 ° to 4 ° cooler at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa and 1 ° to 3 ° warmer at the remaining stations.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in slight excess or defect of normal. The direction of air movement is northerly at Bombay while calm and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been about normal at Bombay while it was 3 ° to 4 ° colder at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar. During night, temperature was fairly normal at Karwar, 1 ° to 2 ° warmer at Bombay and Mormugao and 1 ° cooler at Ratnagiri.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is in excess of normal at Belgaum and moderately or considerably less than usual elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Bijapur while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been slightly or moderately warmer than usual at the majority of the reporting stations.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and settled in all districts.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strenth and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of All Medicine Dealers. See that you get he genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PRETTY GOWN.

An evening gown in which an Empire effect is not introduced in some way or another is an abnormality in the realm of fashion to which even the village dressmaker of purely local fame could hardly have courage to plead guilty. To the unnittiated the mysteries of the Empire "lift" at the back where the skirt is concerned represent, however, somewhat of a puzzle, to which paper patterns and intricate measurements fail to provide key, the skirt with unfulfilled ambitions inevitably degenerating as limply to the round jupe of two seasons ago as if Josephine never presided at Malmaison, and Napoleon's sisters in their gorgeous and elaborate toilettes, had not made the French Court the most brilliant in Europe. Simple as the "wrinkle" may seen which provides the solution to the problem, a belt of webbing double the ordinary depth is, as a matter of fact, all that is required to produce the high waisted effect at the back, which is necessary when only a modified Empire style is aimed at, and provided sufficient extra length is allowed in the back breadth in cutting out the skirt the hang will leave nothing to be desired. Ordinary stiff broad webbing is what is usually employed, two lengths being joined together so as to form a high belt about three and three-quarter inches in depth, which, provided with four hooks and eyes, is made to fit the figure, and is drawn in at the waist in the usual manner, so as to give the correct contour. In the case of an evening gown of transparent net or chiffon over a foundation of satin or silk, both materials are, of course, cut so as to allow of the high waist, and the doublure and veiling carried up and gathered on to the upper edge of the webbing, from whence the folds fall easily and naturally in long, graceful lines. In the case of non-transparent fabrics the lining can be gathered or pleated into the lower portion of the webbing, or where the latter with a double lower edge is used, may be slipped in between in the ordinary manner, the material of which the gown is made being alone attached to the top of the webbing. This gives a less cumbersome effect at the waist than if both foundation and overskirt were carried up and made to hang together from the upper edge of the belt.

DRESSMAKING HINTS.

Beginners possessing only the most cursory knowledge of dressmaking attempt to make alterations in a pattern which does not fit in every respect, increasing or decreasing the width or the length under the belief that an inch more or less at every seam will make the necessary difference, Nothing is, however, more mistaken as a rule, the consequence, for example, of increasing the width of the front and back portions at the under-arm seam and shoulders having the invariable effect of enlarging the armhole. A wide armhole is always unsightly where a blouse is concerned, the slightest movement having the effect of causing the superfluous fulness at the waist to have a clumsy appearance, without in any way giving extra width over the back or front. In cutting out a collar, it must be remembered that the curved part should cut on the cross of the material, so that a correct lie is secured round the neck. This is easily effected by placing the front edge of the collar on the straight of the fabric, when the curve falls naturally in a bias direction. Both velveteen and velvet crush easily, especially when sewing or machining, the fingers making marks which it is by no means easy to remove afterwards. An excellent plan is that of interposing, a spare piece of the material between fingers and the velvet when stitching, the pile of one surface laid against that of the other preventing the fabric from showing traces of handling.

"THE B. D. PETIT GENERAL HOSPITAL."

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital.

Amount previously announced Rs. 1,254,195-2-9; Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Chothia (440sq. yds. of land adjoining the Warden Road Entrance of the Hospital ground) on certain terms and conditions, roughly valued at Rs. 15,000; "In memory of the late Mr. Cursetji N. Seervai from his widow Bai Jivanbai" Rs. 5,000; "In memory of the late Mr. Gustadji Nowroji Suntoke or Bhagvagur" Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Bapuji Cursetji, and Ardeshir Sorabji Patell for a bed in the name of their father Mr. Sorabji Framji Patell Rs. 5,000; Mr. R. B. Boman Behram Rs. 300; "In memory of the late Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormasji Seth from his relatives" Rs. 250; Mr. Sorabji B. Mody in sacred memory of the premature death of his nephew Mr. Sorabji Framji Commissariatwalla" Rs. 200; "A Zoroastrian" Rs. 151; "A Sympathiser" 151; Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakeel Rs. 50; "In memory of my late father Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Sethna, on Roze 15 Dupucher, Mah 5 Amerdad, 1277" Rs. 45; "In sacred memory of my son Pherozz" Rs. 40; "From the relatives of the late Bai Dinbai Pallonji B. Sethna in sacred memory of her Unniversary on Roze 12, Mah 5," Rs. 15; "In sacred memory of Bai Dinbai Jamsetji Appoo on Roze Moher, Mah Amerdad, Amshaspand" Rs 15; "From the Zoroastrians' meeting for an airing in the evening opposite the Rajabai Tower" (Through "F. M. G.") Rs. 7.—Total Rs. 1,285,419-2-9.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	16
G Mahim and Worli..	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	2	1	106
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,736		
Same date last year	7	7	113

One imported case from Chiplun.

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

JANUARY, 28th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	64	8
B	87	152	19
C	73	161	14
D	104	68	2
E	113	139	18
F & G	81	1	0
Total to date...	499	645	61
Total rats killed			1,135

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disordes of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor o Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Diciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BY THE WAY.

THE IRISH PEERAGE.

To those who have never troubled to look into the difference between the Irish and Scottish peerages it may possibly seem a little strange that the former should be preferred to the second. The reason is that the Irish peerage lasts for the life of the man elected, the Scottish peerage only so long as the Parliament to which a man is elected. That is to say, the Scots peers elect sixteen of their number to sit in the House of Lords during the lifetime of Mr. Balfour's Parliament, and they elect successors to those sixteen, or the same sixteen, for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's. The Irish peers select twenty-eight of their number for the like honour, but once an elected Irish peer always an elected Irish peer. There is another interesting point about the Irish peerage : the number of these distinctions is regulated by statue. At present the policy is one of reduction. No new Irish peerage can be created until three have become extinct; not until the number shall have been reduced to five score can a new one be called into existence to take the place of one only which has become extinct.

SORROWS AND SYMPATHY.

That Lord Curzon should wish to avoid the hurly-burly of the House of Commons is not unnatural. The acrimonious controversies of that Chamber cannot appear inviting to one who has held commanding office in the affairs of the Empire. John Stuart Mill took to Parliament after distinction had already come to him, and was supremely miserable in it. A man may attain to greatness through his connection with the Commons, but afterwards he should not return to it. Sir Henry Storks ventured into the maelstrom late in life, and lived to confess to the Whip, who asked him to stay for a late division : "Yes, my dear boy, I'll stay, but there is never a morning when I have myself before my looking-glass that I don't say, 'Good morning, you old fool'!" Of course now and again a man gains recognition of the arduous character of his labours in that heated atmosphere. When Lord John Russell first appeared in a Devonshire constituency the burly farmers were bitterly disappointed at seeing so tiny a man as champion. They were sympathetic and satisfied, however, on learning that he had once been much larger, but had been reduced to his then dimensions by the worries and anxieties of the Reform Bill.

LEARNING THE LAW.

The man in the street owes a good deal to his newspaper, which tells him the name and nature of the new laws which came into operation last week. It is to the papers alone that he may look for enlightenment. Parliament, which makes the laws, is not concerned to let the nation know what has been done. It assumes that the nation will know. No publication of a statute is necessary to give it force. Every subject in the realm is bound to take note of and obey the law. If that subject do not know the law, then, in case of a breach, he must pay the penalty, just as he must if he enter upon a game not knowing the rules by which it is governed. Once a statute is passed, a copy is engrossed for preservation among the laws of Parliament; and printed copies are sent to the Magistrates and Judges. Nothing more is required.

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

It must afford amusement to the cynic to see how soon the wish of Parliament is upset once a law comes for interpretation into the Law Courts. Our legal drafts-men have never been conspicuous for lucidity. Perhaps that is excusable, seeing what a number of changes may be made in a Bill in the course of its progress to the Statute book. Such as it is, so the judges have to interpret it. Pledges may have been made by Ministers and private members to meetings all over the country, that the Act shall be interpreted in such and such a manner. That does not weigh with the judges. With that simplicity for which, once they reach the Bench, they are justly famous, they are probably unware that such a man as a Minister exists. They take the Act and read it as, according to their lights, it should be read; and the result is possibly the very opposite of what both sides in Parliament intended. Possibly, after all, the man who passes into the New Year ignorant of the fresh laws which come into operation with its dawn, is as safe as the man who has most deeply pondered them.

A CHARITABLE ACTION.

I was hurrying home the other evening, about seven o'clock reflecting, as I slipped and slithered along the greasy pavement, on the comfortable little dinner, the nice, warm home, and last, and by no means least, the cosy little wife awaiting me.

Somehow or other, in spite of the raw wind and the drizzling rain, I felt at peace with all the world. I knew that within half an hour I should be basking in that delicious glow of selfishness which makes a cosy home exceptionally enjoyable in bad weather and I was already revelling in the foretaste of that reprehensible feeling when my thoughts were unpleasantly interrupted, and myself brought equally unpleasantly to a halt, by the violent concussion of my umbrella with a lamppost in front of me.

No harm was done—both the lamppost and I remained in a perpendicular position, so that the long, low wail of misery which proceeded from some where about the level of my knees astonished me for a second—for a second only, however. A tragedy had taken place.

There, with the tears making little streaks of white down their dirty faces, stood two small boys and between them a basket containing what seemed to have been the week's washing of a small family on its way home from the "wash." I say "to have been" advisedly, for surely never were clean shirts in such a dirty state before.

I inquired into details from the smaller and more grief-stricken of the two boys. "Booh! Booooh! Boohooo!—please sir, Jim and me (sob, gulp, choke gurgle) and me, sir, we was taking 'ome this 'ere washing, and Jim 'e'd got a bottle of tomato ketchup, sir, as muvver'd told us to buy, and we put it in the basket, sir, and we runned wellop inter the lampust, and the ketchup's orl over the shirts, and the shirts is orl over mud, and ketchup stains don't come out, sir—and—and farver will giv' us sich a wallopin' 'cos the gentleman's sure to complain about his shirts bein' spoilt, sir," and the howling duet broke out afresh.

As already mentioned, my state of mind was pleasurable. I was just in the mood to do a good action, so I did it. I patted both boys on the head, told them that the gentleman would perhaps not complain at all, and that the "wallopin'" would not be very bad if he did, and gave them a shilling apiece as compensation in case it were.

Then I trotted off homewards, and presently, over the brightest little dinner-table imaginable, I was telling my good deed to my sympathetic little wife, when : "Please mum," said Jane, entering the room hastily, "the washin's cum 'ome in such a state, mum, and master's shirts is all over tomato ketchup' mum, and——"

SUBAQUEOUS WEDDINGS—AND OTHERS.

It would tax the ingenuity of the most resourceful man to devise a method of tying the nuptial knot which has not already been put into practice. Even the projected "wedding under water" at the Hippodrome was anticipated not many weeks ago, when Mr. George Farman and Miss Alberta Michael, a young American couple, were made one at the bottom of a tank containing fourteen feet of water, their friends and the officiating clergyman all wearing bathing-suits. Among other equally unconventional nuptials in recent years have been the following. At the Boston Zoological Gardens, Charlotte Wiberg and Arthur Skandrassy were married in a cage of lions; at St. Louis another adventurous pair were united on a steam merry-go-round, to the inspiring strains of "The Wearing o' the Green;" and at Cleveland, U.S.A., the window of a furniture-shop was the scene of another wedding ceremony.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

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An American journalist has recently written a bright article on "The Pleasant Practice of Reading Aloud." He knows too well the limits within which an essay in a periodical must lie to consider all the questions relating to his subject, and one of the questions which he does not discuss is how far the fact of an author's being readable aloud is connected with a conversational habit in private life. Literary style, at any rate, and conversation react upon one another. There are writers who talk book sentences. They are inkhorn men, and their habit, where it is not unconscious, is a mild pedantry. On the other hand, the influence of a conversational habit upon style, especially in these days when colloquialism is not reckoned one of the Seven Deadly Sins of literature, is calculated to be almost wholly salutary. Coleridge's style, for example, would have been better if his had not been to such an extent conversation without the "con." His style, however, is too often the style of a monologist unconscious of his audience. In one of the early numbers of the "Friend" he writes:—"A man long accustomed to silent and solitary meditation, in proportion as he increases the power of thinking in long and connected trains, is apt to lose or lessen the talent of communicating his thoughts with grace and perspicuity." It is himself he is talking about, and it is to be feared that Coleridge must be counted one of the few English poets who do not write conspicuously fine prose. On the other hand, undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why Dr. Johnson by the time he came to write the "Lives of the Poets" had sloughed most of the mannerisms that disfigure his earlier work—his Latinisms, his antitheses of words where there is no antithesis in the thought, his otiose adjectives, and his awkward inversions—was that in the meantime he had been engaged continuously in such long campaigns of conversation as Boswell gives us excellent samples of, and had come to write more nearly as he talked.

AS A NATIONAL TRAIT.

What is thus true of individuals is true of nations. The nation that talks best will be also the nation that writes best. Such is part of the contention of De Quincey in that essay of his on Style which, none the less for its delightful fudge about the landlady with the sesquipedalian words, may be reckoned his supreme achievement in the theory of literature. In it he compares German and French style, much to the disadvantage of the former. To the German, who is typically a self-absorbed thinker, a sentence is an elastic form infinitely distensible into which he packs all those additions, exceptions, and modifications which ought to furnish forth a series of sentences of themselves. On the other hand French prose is "the exquisite thing all the world knows it to be because the French are a nation of talkers"; "by the very law of their peculiar intellect and of its social training they are colloquial"; their national mind is "adapted to real social intercourse." However one may judge of the justice of the comparison itself, the doctrine underlying it is sound, and the cultured drawing-room is the best of gymnasia for the writer of prose. And that suggests a reflection upon the function of the saloon as an auxiliary to the development of French literature. The salons were spoken of as "oureaux d'esprit," witshops. They might be called schools of style. For those gatherings where the best thinkers of a time discussed their deepest thoughts in language adapted to its most brilliant women and stimulated by their sympathy must have counted for much among the influences which shaped the nation's literature. This is a theme that has been looked into but not looked into enough.

HAZLITT'S DICTUM.

Yet while it cannot but be admitted that prose style should be of the nature of an exalted conversation, one need not fall into the momentary heresy of Hazlitt, who says once that "no style is worth a farthing that is not calculated to be read out." No style requires to be read aloud in order to be appreciated. An expert reader reads with his ears as well as with his eyes. Even rhythm becomes a visual quality. Or rather he acquires a mental audition which detects and enjoys subtleties of rhythm which could not be brought out by an ordinary reader. There must be two chief qualities which a book to be read aloud must have—directness and simplicity. By directness one means the quality by which a writer gets at his meaning with the least possible "detour." The complex sentence is the bane of the art; it is the death of it when it becomes complex above even an ordinary degree, and there are passages in the "inimitable masters" of sub-Elizabethan prose in which rhythm is so inwoven with rhythm that a paragraph is a piece of literary orchestration such as would put infinitely too severe a strain upon an average reader's elocution. Simplicity is also necessary, meaning by that term high perfection in the structural qualities of prose coupled with an absence of richness in literary detail. Wilkie Collins would be better than Meredith. Where these qualities are absent something will happen like what Mr. Bernard Shaw pictures in one of his fireside scenes:—

Marchbanks (breaking off in his recitation): Every poet that ever lived has put that thought into a sonnet. He must; he can't help it. (He looks to her for assent, and notices her absorption in the poker.) Havn't you been listening? (No response) Mrs. Morel!

Candida (starting): Eh?

Marchbanks: Havn't you been listening?

Candida (with a guilty excess of politeness): Oh yes. It's very nice. Go on, Eugene. I'm longing to hear what happens to the angel.

Marchbanks (letting the manuscript drop from his hand to the floor): I beg your pardon for boring you.

Candida: But you are not boring me, I assure you. Please go on. Do, Eugene.

Marchbanks: I finished the poem about the angel quarter of an hour ago. I've read you several things since.

A LITERARY FRAUD.

An old episode in literary-piracy and fraud is recalled by an offer in the book-market of a parcel of 162 old novels, three-deckers, for the price of eight guineas. Among the items, which include copies of forgotten books like "Alla Giornata" and "De Lisle," is one cited as Sir Walter Scott's "Walladmoor." This novel (no more Scott's than "The Yorkshire Tragedy" is Shakspere's play) was the cause of precipitating the issue of The Betrothed," which appeared with "The Talisman," after some hesitation on his part built the effect of the former romance on his fame. "Walladmoor" was, in fact, a clumsy variation upon a theme clearly suggested by the opening parts of "The Betrothed." Readers of Lockhart's "Life of Scott" will remember that the master-romancer had been prompted to write that story, undoubtedly one of his failures, "by the lively conversation on Welsh antiquities" of his friend Archdeacon Williams, who had moved from Lampeter to Edinburgh. Our respect for James Ballantyne as a critic and a Waverley purveyor and printer is strengthened by his attitude towards the novel. So heavily did his remonstrances weigh on Scott that the book was all but cancelled and thrown aside for good. The greater part of it had, however, been printed off, and Scott, and James Ballantyne naturally felt some scruples about "committing such a mass to the flames. The sheets were hung up, meanwhile, and Scott began 'The Talisman.'" Ballantyne was critical, again, about the earlier parts of this too, but as it progressed it brilliantly convinced him. At last he pronounced it such a masterpiece that the despised Welsh romance "might venture abroad under its wing." Now, however, was Scott's turn to be difficult. He said he would rather write two more novels than the few pages needed to complete it. And here "Walladmoor" came into play; it was impudently announced from Leipsic as a new romance by the author of "Waverley," and sufficient details leaked out to suggest that it was an oblique theft from the unpublished sheets of "The Betrothed." Every author, like every sea-captain, loves to outwit a pirate; and Scott, sped by this honest impulse, finished the unfinished story, which the fame of "The Talisman" helped to circulate to the full Waverley pitch. But it is quite on the cards that, except for the opportune impudence of this Leipsic pirate and this embarking of his pirate novel, we should never have had "The Betrothed," which we may consider a good or a bad thing according to our view of Scott's better or worse achievement. The Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has recently had the good fortune to secure the numbers of the "Mercurius Aulicus" necessary to complete its set of that remarkable periodical. The "Mercurius Aulicus" was a forerunner of the modern newspaper, and was started in 1642, when Oxford was the centre of the Royalist cause in the struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament. It came out weekly until the Battle of Marston Moor, and then became intermittent; but the printer, with a fine sense of continuity, numbered and paged the series as though there had been no break in the regularity of its issues. The only other complete set is in the British Museum.

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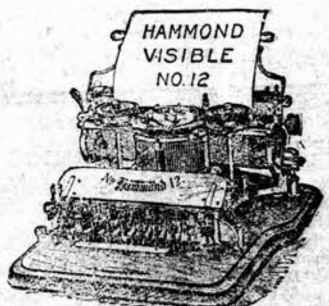

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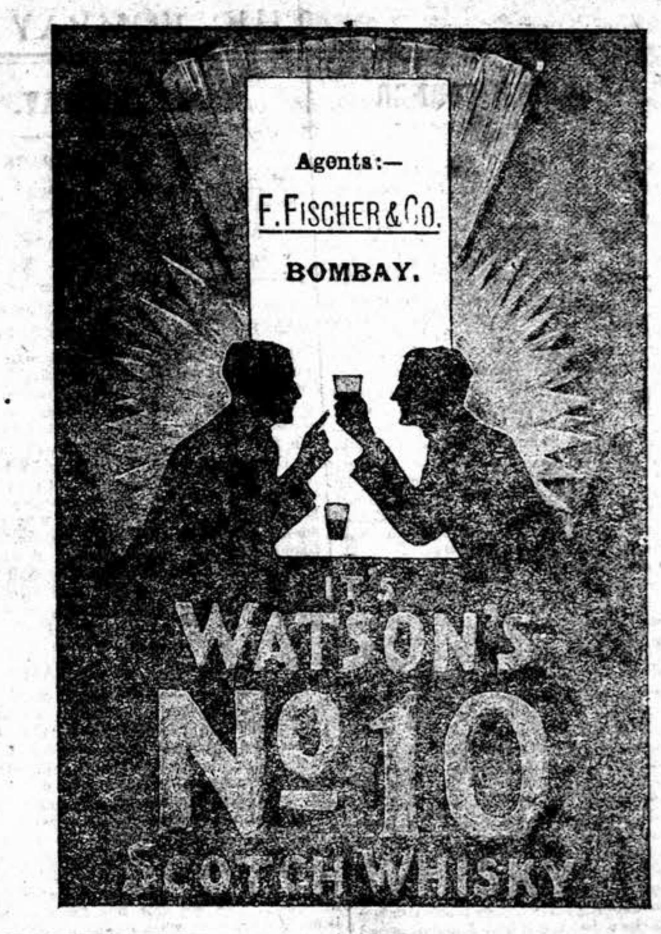

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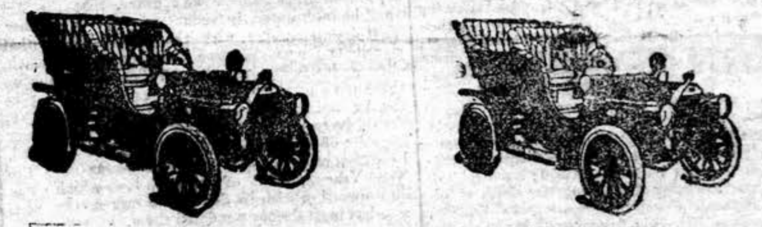

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MARIE ANTOINETTE.

"Thus died this Queen, frivolous in prosperity, sublime in misfortune, intrepid upon the scaffold, the idol of a court, mutilated by the people, long the love, and afterwards the blind counsellor of royalty, and latterly the personal enemy of the Revolution. This Revolution the Queen knew neither how to foresee, to comprehend, nor to accept; she knew only how to irritate and to fear it. The people cast on her all unjustly all the hatred with which they persecuted the ancient regime. They attached all the scandal and treason of the court to her name. Omnipotent, by her beauty and by her wit, over her husband, she invested him with her unpopularity and dragged him, by her love, to his destruction. . . . she had neither the prestige of ancient royalty—respect; nor the prestige of a new reign—popularity; she knew only how to fascinate, to mislead, and to die."

CHARLEMAGNE.

"The King, who excelled all the sovereigns of his age in foresight and largeness of mind, never weakly shrank from taking up and following to the end a duty, either because it was difficult or dangerous. He was well-versed in a knowledge of how to weigh such matter according to its intrinsic value, not to give way in adversity, and not to be duped by the smiles of specious fortune in prosperity. . . . . Great as the King was in enlarging the Kingdom and in conquering foreign nations, busy as he was in affairs of this kind, he yet started a great number of works for the embellishment and convenience of the kingdom."

AKBAR THE GREAT.

"Akbar stands among the pitifully small number of those sovereigns who not fearing to wield the sword, have used their power as a protection for religious freedom and the freedom of thought. His efforts to protect his subjects from injustice and hardship brought him from posterity the title of Guardian of Mankind; a more glorious one never was devised.

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BISMARCK IN RETIREMENT.

"They are bestowing upon me, in my lifetime, the honours due to the dead," said Prince Bismarck. "They are burying me like Marlborough. They desire not merely that Marlborough should not come back, but also that he may actually die, or at least remain silent for the rest of his days. I must admit that to this end they give me every assistance, and none, either of my political friends or of my numerous acquaintances puts temptation in my way by his visits. They cry 'Halt' to me; they shun me like one infected with the plague, afraid, as they are, to compromise themselves by visiting me; and only my wife from time to time receives visits from her acquaintances.

"They cannot prevent me from thinking, but they would like me not to give expression to my thoughts, and were such a thing possible, they would long ago have put a muzzle on me."

THE BURNING OF JOAN OF ARC.

"Meanwhile, the flames were ascending. At the moment they reached her the poor creature started and called out for holy water; water, the natural exclamation of terror. But immediately collecting herself she uttered no names but those of God, her angels, and her saints. She testified her faith in them: 'Yes my voices were of God; my voices have not deceived me!' That grand expression of hers is attested by the compulsory and sworn witness of her death, the Dominican who ascended the pile with her, whom she sent down from that dangerous post, but who continued speaking with her from below, listened to her words, and held up the cross to her sight."

AGNES SOREL AND THE KING.

"Everyone knows the little story how Agnes said one day to the King that, when very young, she had been informed by an astrologer that she was to be loved by one of the most valiant kings in the world: she had thought that this was Charles, but she now saw clearly it was the King of England, who took so many fine towns from him in defiance of his beard; therefore to the King of England she would go. Stung by these words, the King burst into tears, 'and quitting his hunting and his gardens, he took the bit in his teeth,' and to such purpose, that he drove the English out of the kingdom."

MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

"She was deemed one of the prettiest women in Paris; she dressed magnificently, and had luxurious and disordered tastes; she possessed a calculating spirit; an inordinate persistence, self-possession, remarkable histrionic capabilities; she lacked all moral sense and was without the ghost of an opinion. She was known as "the most Parisian of the Parisiennes"; and considered the title a compliment.

"She was graceful, vivacious, full of animal spirits; she painted, cut cameos, danced, sang, played comedy, and was mistress of all the arts of seduction. Education, says D'Argenson, had assisted nature in perfecting her in her chosen role."

JULIUS CAESAR.

"He was a perfect master of his weapons, a complete horseman, and able to endure fatigue beyond all belief. Upon a march, he used to go at the head of his troops, sometimes on horseback, but oftner on foot, with his headbare in all kinds of weather. He would travel in a post chaise at the rate of a hundred miles a day, and pass rivers in his way by swimming, or supported with leathern bags filled with wind, so that he often prevented all intelligence of his approach."

MARCUS AURELIUS.

"The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was of a severe and laborious kind. It was the well-earned harvest of many a learned conference, of many a patient lecture, and many a midnight lucubration. At the age of twelve years he embraced the rigid system of the stoics, which taught him to submit his body to his mind, his passions to reason; to consider virtue as the only good, vice as the only evil, all things external as things indifferent. His meditations, composed in the tumult of a camp, are still extant and he even condescended to give lessons on philosophy in a more public manner than was perhaps consistent with the modesty of a sage or the dignity of an emperor. But his life was the noblest; commentary on the precepts of Zeno."

CALIGULA.

"His unbridled excesses brought on a dangerous malady, from which he recovered much to the hurt of the Roman Empire and his own reputation. Previous to this time he had lived as in a state of perpetual mental intoxication, brought to a climax probably by the fulsome expressions of popular concern during his illness. Whether the latter really had an ill-effect upon his mental faculties or not, the madness of which he thenceforth gave manifest proofs is of a different type; a type to which critical students of the history of imperial Rome have given the name of megalomania or Cæsarian madness, and we meet with it in others besides Caligula."

NAPOLEON.

"Ordinary measures and tests do not appear to apply to him. We seem to be trying to span a mountain with a tape. But that he was great in the sense of being extraordinary and supreme we can have no doubt. If greatness stands for natural power, for predominance, for something human beyond humanity, then Napoleon was assuredly great. Besides that indefinable spark which we call genius, he represents a combination of intellect and energy which has never perhaps been equalled, never, certainly, surpassed. He carried human faculty to the farthest point of which we have accurate knowledge."

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON.

"Great bodily exertion, unceasing watchfulness, exact combinations to protect their flanks and communications without scattering their forces—these were common to both; in defence firm, cool, enduring; in attack fierce and obstinate; daring when daring was politic yet always operating by the flanks in preference to the front; in these things they were alike: in following up a victory the English General fell short of the French Emperor. The battle of Wellington was the stroke of a battering-ram—down went the wall in ruins; the battle of Napoleon was the swell and dash of a mighty wave before which the barrier yielded and the roaring flood poured onwards covering all."

THE LAST HOURS OF SOCRATES.

"When we entered we found Socrates just freed from his bonds and Xantippe, you know her, holding his little boy and sitting by him. As soon as Xantippe saw us she wept aloud and said such things as women usually do on such occasions, as 'Socrates, your friends will now converse with you for the last time and you with them.' But Socrates, looking towards Crito, said Crito, 'Let some one take her home.' Upon which some of Crito's attendants led her away, wailing and beating herself."

"But Socrates, sitting up in bed, drew up his leg, and rubbed it with his hand, and as he rubbed it, said: What an unaccountable thing, my friends, that seems to be, which men call pleasure; and how wonderfully is it related towards that which appears to be its contrary, pain, in that they will not both be present to a man at the same time, yet, if any one pursues and attains the one, he is almost always compelled to receive the other as if they were both united together from one head."

THE END OF ROBESPIERRE.

"Having reached the base of the statue of Liberty, the executioners carried the wounded men to the platform of the guillotine. Not one of them addressed a word or a reproach to the people; they read their doom too clearly in the unmoved countenances of the spectators. Robespierre mounted the ladder with a firm step. Before the knife was loosened, the executioners pulled off the bandage which enveloped his face, in order to prevent the linen from deadening the blow of the axe. The agony occasioned by this drew from the wretched sufferer a cry of anguish that was heard to the opposite side of the place de la Revolution then followed a silence like that of the grave, interrupted, at intervals by a dull sullen noise; the guillotine fell, and the head of Robespierre rolled into the basket."

NERO.

"He never travelled, it is asserted, with less than a thousand carriages in his train. His banquets were those of the noble debauchees of the day on a still vaster scale of expense; in the height of his extravagance he would equip his actors with masks or wands covered with genuine pearls; he would stake 40,000 sesterces on a single cast of the dice; he bathed in unguents and stimulated his friends to expend four millions on the perfumes alone of a single supper...After rivalling Apollo in song and the sun in charioteering he aspired to display the courage and vigour of Hercules, and a lion was daly prepared, drugged or fed to stupor to be strangled in his arms or brained with a stroke of his club."

CLEOPATRA.

"Cleopatra was an extraordinary person. At her death she was but thirty-eight years of age. Her power rested not so much on actual beauty as on her fascinating manners and her extreme readiness of wit. In her follies there was a certain magnificence which excites even a dull imagination. We may estimate the real power of her mental qualities by observing the impression her character made upon the Roman poets of the time. No meditated praises could have borne such testimony to her greatness as the lofty strain in which Horace celebrates her fall and congratulates the Roman world upon its escape from the ruin which she was threatening."

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"What had this man gained; what had he gained? He had a life of sore strife and toil; to his last day. Fame, ambition, place in history? His dead body was hung in chains; his "Place in History"—Place in History forsooth! has been a place of ignoming, accusation, blackness, and disgrace; and here this day, who knows if it is not rash in me to be among the first that ever ventured to pronounce him not a knave and liar, but a genuinely honest man! Peace to him. Did he not, in spite of all, accomplish much for us? We walk smoothly over his great rough heroic life? step over his body sunk in the ditch there. We need not spurn it, as we step on it! Let the Hero rest. It was not to men's judgment that he appealed; nor have men judged him very well."

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

"Obliged after the death of her husband to leave the land of her adopted and return to her Native Scotland, she wept long on sailing away from the shores that have witnessed 'evil luck depart from her and good fortune take her by the hand' Leaning on the rail in the sturn of the ship, she kept her brimming eyes fixed on the receding coastline of the country she was leaving, and 'remained in this attitude for five hours,' says Brantome 'repeating unceasingly. 'Adieu France! Adieu France'. . . . . At daybreak she could still perceive a point of land on the horizon, and at the sight she cried out 'Adieu France, I shall never see you again.' She was to find a crown, it is true, in the country towards which she was journeying, but there awaited her chains as well, an eighteen-year period of captivity, and instead of ascending a throne she mounted the steps of a scaffold."

SEMIRAMIS.

"The Husband of Semiramis being Love-sick, impatient of being any longer without her, sent for her who being both discreet and courageous, and endowed with other noble qualifications, readily embraced the opportunity of shewing to the world her own natural valour and resolution; and . . . . . . she put on such a garment as whereby she could not be discern'd whether she were a Man or a Woman; and so made, that by it she both preserv'd her Beauty from being scorcht by the heat in her Journey, and likewise was more nimble and ready for any business she pleased to undertake, being of herself a youthful and sprightly Lady; and this sort of Garment was in so high esteem, that the Medes, afterwards when they came to be Lords of Asia, wore Semiramis's Gown, and the Persians likewise after them."

RICHELIEU.

"The king would have thought his kingdom lost if Richelieu were wanting. Richelieu knew that, with the king dead, he had not two days to live. So well hated, especially by the King's brother, he had to plan to die with Louis XIII. Perhaps it was for that reason he was so pleasing to the King, who was sad, suspicious and malevolent, and who never liked him, but who could always say to himself, "If I die, that man will be hanged!"

SAINT LOUIS.

"Now we come to the true hero of the Middle Ages, a prince pious as he was brave; who was devoted to feudalism and yet struck it the most telling blows; who venerated the church yet knew how to resist its head; who respected law yet placed justice above it; a fervent and gentle soul and loving heart filled with Christian charity, yet one that condemned to torture the body of the sinner for the salvation of his soul; who on earth looked only toward heaven and made of his kingly office a magistracy of law and order. .....This saint, this man of peace, did more in the simplicity of his heart for the advancement of royalty than the most subtle counsellors or ten fighting monarchs, because the King, in after time, appeared to the people as the incarnation of Justice."

THE LAST DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

"On the 26th he bade farewell in moving terms to the principal personages of his court. He also took leave of the Prince and Princesses, ...and then sent for the dauphin, a beautiful child of four years of age, sole relic of all his legitimate line in France.

"'My child,' he said to him, 'you will soon be the King of a great realm. Never forget your obligations toward God; remember that you owe Him all that you are. Try to preserve peace with your neighbours. I have been too fond of war. Do not imitate me in that, nor in the too great expenditure which I have made. Lighten the burdens of your people as soon as you can, and do that which I have had the misfortune not to do myself.'"

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

"He began what will now be completed, in spite of all obstacles,—the dominion of Europe over Asia; he was the first that led the victorious Europeans to the East. Asia had played its part in history, and was destined to become the slave of Europe......... Who does not know the story of the private who was condemned to death by Alexander, and on being brought before him, said that there was no difference between them? The Orientals still call him, 'Alexander the Robber.'"

THE MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI.

"Cornelia retired to the Misenum where she lived for many years, not so much sorrowing for the loss of her sons as dwelling with delight on the memory of their acts. Many visited her in retirement, chiefly learned Greeks, to hear the story of the bold reformers. Calmly and loftily she told the tale, declaring that her sons had found worthy graves in the temples of the gods. In after days her statue in bronze was set up in the Forum, with the Greek sandals on her feet which had been made a reproach to her illustrious father. Beneath it were placed these words only: 'To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi.'"

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

"His flute was, indeed, the means by which he eased mental tension and gave himself spiritual freedom. Quantz declared he could tell even from the quicker passages whether the King was cheerful and peaceably disposed or not. In the morning before the Cabinet Ministers came to him, Frederick used to walk up and down his room, considering many things, and at the same time playing, as the fancy took him, on his flute; and it was in these hours, hours so he wrote to D'Alembert, that his happiest inspirations came to him, even about matters of State. Even in camp and in winter quarters the flute played an important part in the King's life.

"Once more, in 1778, the old hero took the field and again his beloved flute accompanied him. It was on its last service, for gout had crippled his figures increasingly. In winter quarters he tried it for the last time—in vain! When he returned to Potsdam he ordered all his flutes to be packed away forever, and said to Franz Benda, 'My dear Benda, I have lost my best friend.'"

MIRABEAU.

"By his overpowering eloquence, he tried to reach that topmost rung from which his immorality had banished him.........His intimate friends had seen him more than once shedding hot tears over the mistakes of his youth—mistakes which cut him off from gaining the confidence of the French people. 'A strange destiny mine, to be the mover of a revolution, and always between a hut and a palace,' he cried in one of his moments of depression......In 1793, a decree ordered the statue of Mirabeau to be veiled until his memory could be cleared. Then, one night, two police officers carried off his corpse and buried it in a cemetery used for the interment of criminals."

CATHERINE THE GREAT.

"The immense empire which she had subjected to her sway, the inexhaustible resources she derived from a country and a people as yet in a state of infancy; the extreme luxury of her court, the barbarous pomp of her nobility, the wealth and princely grandeur of favourites, the glorious exploits of her armies, and the gigantic views of her ambition threw Europe into a state of fascination.

"She took the greatest pleasure in going to masquerades and, while preserving the strictest "incognito," talking to various people; she herself related in detail how she had once gone to a masquerade in male attire and had made a declaration of love to a young girl who had never suspected that it was the Empress talking to her."

PITT.

"When a subsidy was advanced to a foreign Power, it had been customary for the itching palm of office to demand half per cent. as its honorarium. Pitt astonished the King of Sardinia by sending him without deduction the sum which Parliament had voted; and he raised His Majesty's astonishment still higher when he refused a present as a compliment to his integrity. Pitt was a poor man; but he had higher aspirations than the "aura sacra fames" of a venal age. His pride, which betrayed him into many errors, saved him from the degradation of the meanest of passions. Amidst their general contempt for the government, the people came to know that there was one man who professed some regard for public virtue."

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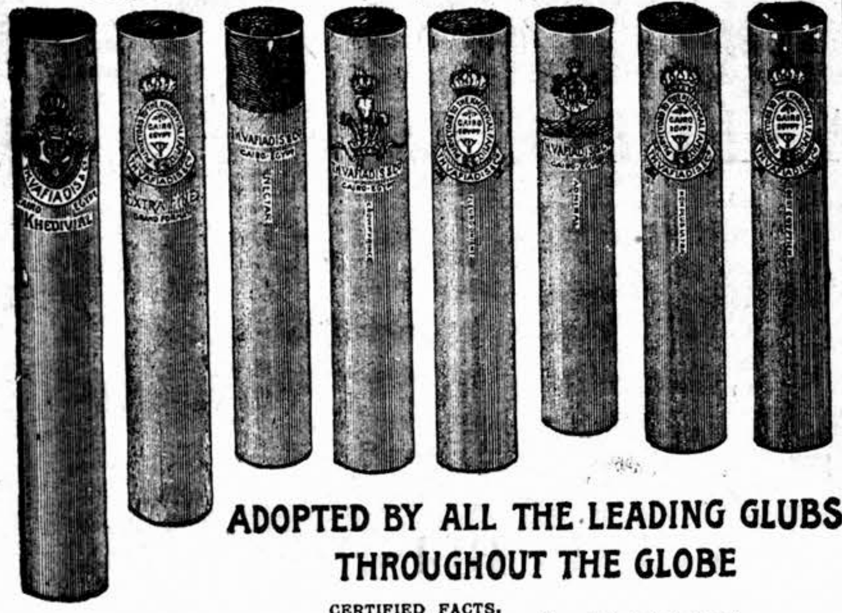

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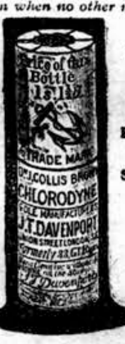

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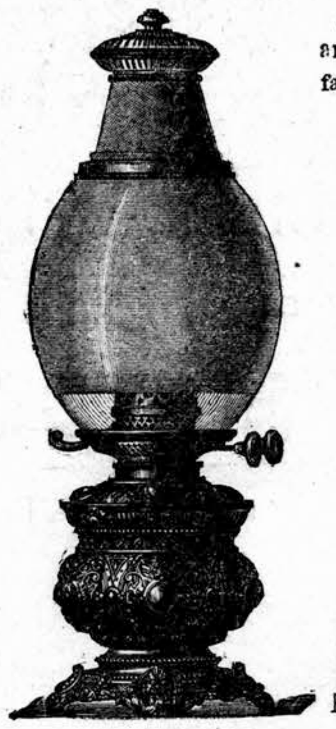

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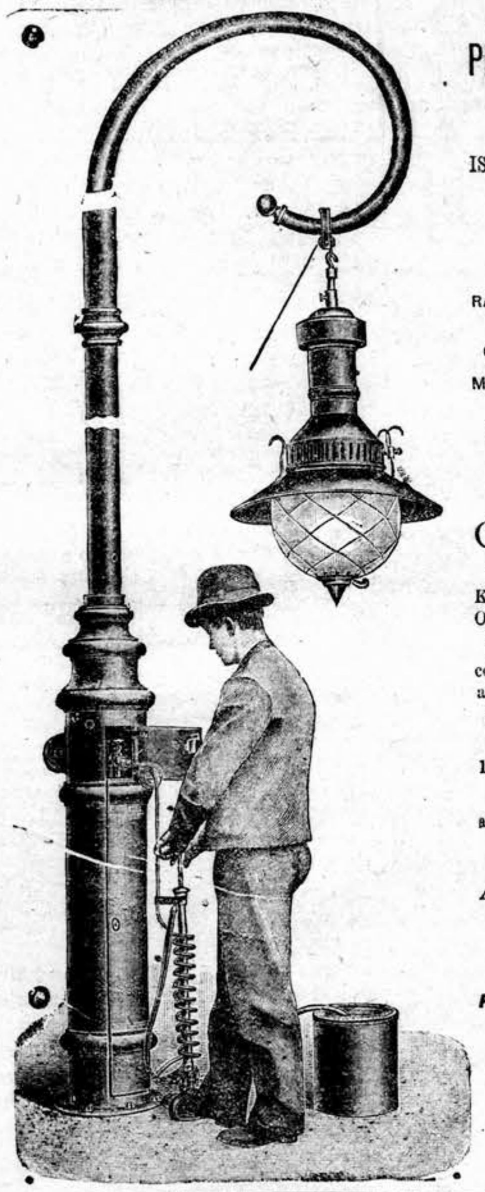

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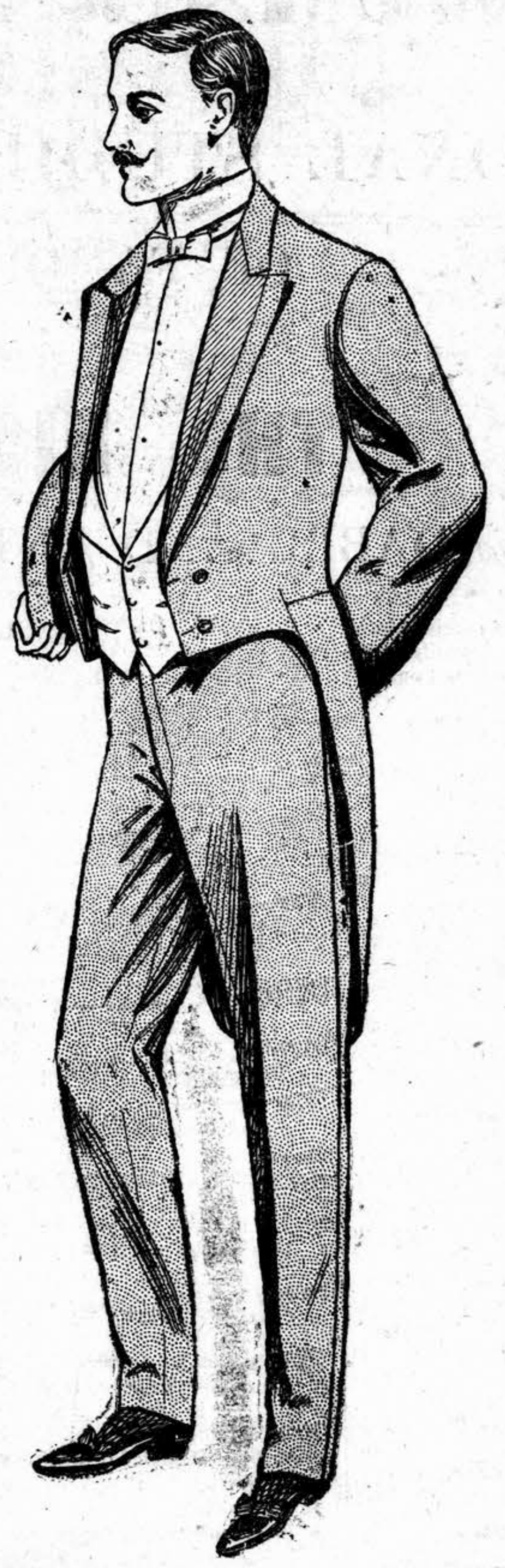

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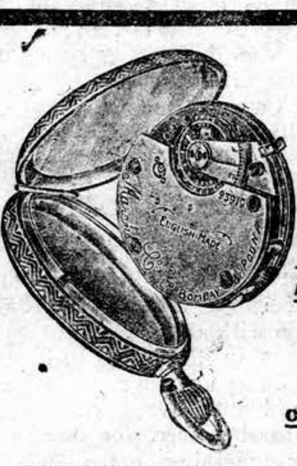

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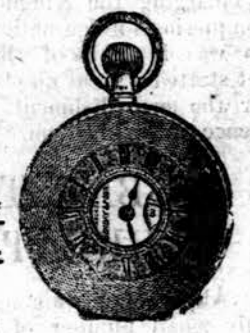

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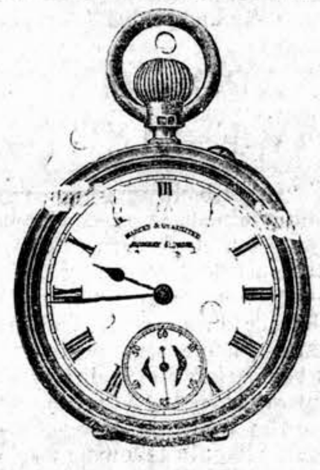

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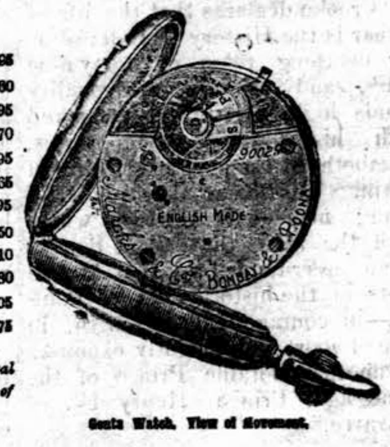

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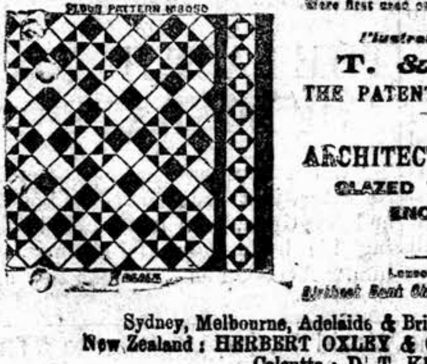

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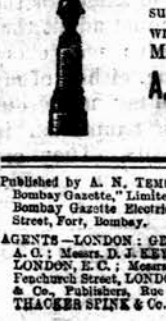

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